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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1873. NO. 185.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must PAY ALL ARREARAGES, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

REMARKABLE CASE.

Mysterious Attempt to Murder a Boy—The Act Supposed to Have Been Committed by a Somnambulist.

CONCORD, N. H., April 15.—Last night a mysterious attempt was made to murder a boy fifteen years of age, named John Emerson, who was temporarily stopping at the house of Charles Rowe, a farmer. A noise alarmed some of the family about midnight, when young Emerson was found in bed insensible, with three terrible gashes upon his head and face, inflicted with an ax, which was found on the floor. There is a slight prospect of his recovery. The assassin obtained entrance through a window, and escaped in the same way. Some of the neighbors think the act was committed by a boy about the same age, named Ritz, while asleep. Ritz is a somnambulist, and has frequently gotten up in his sleep, and one night last week was found in the attic of a neighbor's house fast asleep on the floor with a large bread ax by his side. He did not seem to know how he came there, but investigations showed that he had got out of a second story window at home, gone to the tool chest, taken out this ax, procured a ladder and gone to this neighbor's house, where he was found. There is much speculation about the affair.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

George H. Stuart, of the Board of Police Commissioners, says that the murderers of General Canby and party will be properly punished, but the act of Captain Jack will not alter the policy of the Board.

At Washington City, yesterday, Thomas Wright was sentenced to be hanged May 30, a new trial having been refused by the Supreme Court.

At Mineral City, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, yesterday morning, an engineer of a freight train named Frank Darnburg was struck and killed by a passing engine, while he was looking out of his engine, which was on a side track.

A national convention of advertising agents will meet at New York to-day.

The Swiss Times reports that while Father Gavazzi was preaching, recently, on the suppression of religious corporations, two men, a tailor and a Roman student, attempted to fire a large bomb at the door of the church. They were detected in the act and arrested in time to save many lives.

The steamship Polynesian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday. The Nevada, from New York, arrived at Queenstown.

Monday night the residence of Sylvester Townsend, at Matteawan, was burned. Yesterday morning while a number of children were playing about the ruins, the chimney, which had been left standing after the fire, toppled over and buried five little girls. Alice Underhill was killed, and Kate McKinnon, Elizabeth Simm and Mary Sherman were seriously injured, and will probably die. Kate Coleman was badly bruised, but will recover.

The steamship Hammonia, from New York, has arrived at Hamburg. The Java, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A quarrel between John Murphy and John Wallace, two noted thieves, at New York, yesterday, resulted in the former being fatally shot. Wallace was arrested.

Joseph Bartnett, sentenced last March to ten years imprisonment, for counterfeiting letters from the New York postoffice, has been pardoned by the President.

A private meeting of the brass manufacturers of the New England and Middle States was held at New York yesterday. The general interests of the trade were talked over, and an arrangement made regarding the settlement of prices.

The insurance on the Chicopee Mills, in Mass., burned Monday night, was $613,000, the full amount required by the law and the limit proportion of the insurance risks. The Boston and Rhode Island Mutual Company lose $60,000. The greatest loss to the mills is in the destruction of wool.

At Macpokets, Iowa, last Friday, Jerome Cullimer, a prominent citizen and a wealthy lumbermerchant, was found dead in his office, with a pistol shot wound in his head. A revolver, with one barrel discharged, lay near him, but whether his death was by accident, suicide or murder is a mystery not yet unravelled.

Patterson, the convict who stabbed Mr. Shaw, officer of the Massachusetts State prison, on Friday last, was yesterday arraigned before the prisons' solitary confinement and twenty years' hard labor.

The body of James Hoat, who was drowned above Hudson, N. Y., about three years and a half ago, was found in the river on Saturday.

The London papers at hand yesterday state that the first dispatch received by the owners of the steamship Atlantic, announcing the loss of the vessel, attributed the disaster to the wanton misleading manifest for Devil's Light. It appears that Miss Rawdon, reported as among the cabin passengers, disembarked at Queenstown.

The New York Presbytery yesterday received Rev. Mr. Demorest, of Louisville.

The steamers Frisia, from Hamburg and Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived in New York yesterday.

The bill extending for one year the time for the discovery of desirable motive power for propelling boats on canals passed the New York Senate yesterday.

In the New York Senate, yesterday, a bill permitting members of the Legislature to ride free over all the railroads of the State during their terms of office was reported back and referred to the Railroad Committee. The report was disagreed to and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

It is feared much damage has been done to the wreck of the Atlantic by the gale. Hon. Mr. Norwood, of Rutland, Vermont, is at Halifax, looking for the interest of Mr. Abbott, of Boston, who contributions to the fund for Rev. Mr. Andrews' now reaches five hundred dollars.

Detectives have arrived at Havana from London, and fully identify Bidwell as the alleged Bank of England forger.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico states that President Lerdo is meeting with success in the prolongation of the term of the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission for two years.

Lewis Vaughan, charged with assassinating Gen. Hindman, was brought before Judge Halsey, of the Second Circuit Court, at Memphis yesterday afternoon, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After a partial examination he was remanded to jail. Bail finding, by which time it is expected a requisition for him from the Governor of Arkansas will be received.

At Cincinnati yesterday the final returns of votes for Sheriff gave Warrington, Republican, twenty-six majority over Peck, Liberal Republican. The recount was at the request of both candidates and both are satisfied with the result.

A grave yard situated on the banks of the Arkansas, about twenty miles below Little Rock, Ark., caved into the river on Sunday. About seven hundred bodies were washed away in the rapid current.

Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Cameron and Howe and families arrived in Memphis yesterday afternoon from New Orleans. They will proceed by way of Little Rock immediately for New York.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, denies the statement that his recent trip to Washington had anything whatever to do with politics.

Harrison Barker and James Dewet Hunfiret, who escaped from Deputy United States Marshal Hooker, of Georgia, while attempting to arrest them in January last for illicit distilling, were captured at Kansas City a day or two ago and returned to Jefferson City, Mo., yesterday, where they gave an order from Judge Krum of the United States District Court, to turn them over to Marshal Hooker.

The steamer Sandusky, from Cleveland, arrived at Port Stanley Monday evening, being the first arrival this season. The captain reports large fields of ice in the lake. The ice in the harbor at Kingston is getting dangerously thin, and navigation is not expected to open for several days. Port Colborne harbor and entrance are free of ice. The ice in the lake appears firm, and no water is to be seen. Vessels do not expect to leave that port before the latter part of the month.

The life of O'Kelley, Cuban correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is in no danger. His proposed trial is regarded a mere matter of form, in order to have appearances. He will be sent off to Havana, and it is expected that the Captain General will comply with his wish in a few days. The authorities base their prosecution of O'Kelley upon the fact that he had in his possession letters from Cubans sent from Canpeches. The Consul at Havana favors the release of O'Kelley, although the prisoner has acted contrary to the advice of the Consul in violating the laws of the country.

Mr. John Reardon, stonemason, died yesterday in Cincinnati, from injuries received from a beating at the hands of two men, the first on last Wednesday night and again on last Saturday night, both times when he was returning home. Two men have been arrested and the matter will be investigated to-day. It is thought the assaulting parties were Cincinnatians who had struck in a shoe factory. The inquest had worked since the strike commenced.

On Saturday at midnight a band of masked men killed Peniel Williams, a farmer in Henry county, Kentucky, in his door and commenced shooting at him. Williams had been notified to leave some days previously, and had long armed himself, returned the fire, killing one of the party named Bradshaw, and wounding three others. Williams was wounded in the arm, and is in Frankfort for surgical treatments. It is feared he will lose his arm.

Yesterday afternoon, as the freight train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was passing the penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo., two convicts broke from the guards, and attempting to board it a guard fired at them with a double barrel shot gun, one of them dropping to the ground severely wounded. The other climbed to the top of one of the cars, and threw down and died. Some two hundred convicts witnessed the affair and became greatly excited and threatened to break. But the guards stood firm and the officers of the prison soon got the prisoners under control.

The legal tenders outstanding yesterday amounted to $356,385,381.

In Patton's pigeon shooting tournament began yesterday at Hall's driving park, Coney Island road. The prizes were five to first, four to second, and four to third. The man shot at forty birds. The result was: Myles Jenkins, Kentucky, killed forty-six; missed four; Ira A. Paine, Rowe, Kentucky, killed forty-six; missed four; A. C. Bourgeois, Illinois, killed forty-six, missed four; A. Bogardus, Illinois, killed forty-five, missed five; J. Carling, Rochester, N. J., killed forty, missed six; Thomas Carson, Philadelphia, killed thirty-nine, missed eleven.

A New York auctioneer, Ottenheimer, refuses to recognize the sheriff, and has appointed the board of supervisors and alderman, on the ground that the salaries paid are excessive, and that $2,500, instead of $5,000 as now paid, would be ample remuneration.

A Relief.

The first annual sale of oil paintings, by artists of recognized ability, advertised by J. J. Gillespie & Co., promises an agreeable relief from the frequent auction sales of flimsy, pretentious pictures made to order by peddlers. Pittsburgh has had a multiplicity of them. It is on this account we wish success to the establishment that has disguised the enterprise to introduce a new feature in Pittsburgh.

Inducements Offered

FOR CASH and to PROMPT BUYERS, on sugars. All kinds of groceries and flour at the Cheapest Front, Pittsburgh. T. C. JENKINS.

Pearl Wheat.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
And yet he was not scared;
He waited off to go and get
Some Pearl Wheat for his puppy.

BLOODSHED IN LOUISIANA.

Serious Conflict Between Whites and Blacks at Colfax.

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES REPORTED KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this evening, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Colfax and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the south-western we glean the following: The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House, and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about four hundred men armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday at about twelve o'clock about one hundred and fifty white men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House. The doors were barricaded, and after further fighting, the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Captain Hadnot, who was shot in the bowels, and, it is feared, fatally wounded. They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court House was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The captain of the Southwestern makes the following statements:

We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, and found that the white people, the Sheriff I suppose at their head, had captured the town, after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to the effect that about one hundred negroes had been killed and many others wounded. We saw from the boat eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very serious wounded, Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Harris was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he must die of his wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to Alexandria, in charge of their own white men, were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the leaders of the riot escaped, especially the white men. The negroes ambushed themselves in the Court House, and the whites, finding that there was no other means of getting them out set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from about 12 M. until about 5 P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left, late last Sunday night, everything was very quiet.

FROM THE WEST.

Severe Storm on the Line of the Union Pacific Railroad—Telegraph Wires All Down—Communication Interrupted.

OMAHA, NEB., April 15.—The storm on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad proves to be one of the most violent of the season. It began two days ago and continued last night and to-day with unabated fury. There is no means of communication with San Francisco or of ascertaining anything further about the army movements against the Modoc Indians. The lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of Grand Island are all down, while the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad are worse off, reaching no further than Schuyler station, and the wires are reported with eight or ten miles down to the North, and mostly between the North Platte and Plumb Creek. No one can leave the station at Grand Island, or in that vicinity, which appears to be the centre. No trains are moving.

FIRES.

Six Buildings Burned at Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., April 15, 1873.

A fire this morning destroyed six old buildings on North Seneca street, back of First National bank. Loss $7,000. No insurance.

The Loss by the Destruction of the Chicopee Mills.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 15.—There were about nine hundred looms in the two mills and the cloth in them about 2,500 cuts, which were burned, together with about 3,000 pieces. About 400,000 pounds of coarse yarn. Eight hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire, three-fourths of whom are females. The mills are running on extra time in the remaining mills and are preparing for the enlargement of employment for a considerable portion of the force of hands, but many of them will be obliged to seek work elsewhere. The fire will prove a very serious disaster to the general prosperity of the village, as the operatives are largely engaged in the purchase of supplies furnished in anticipation of the monthly pay-day, which was to have been to-morrow. The loss of the company is now estimated at half a million dollars.

George Francis Train—Insane or Sane.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The investigation as to the mental condition of George Francis Train was today resumed before Judge Daly and a special jury. District Attorney Phelps opened the proceedings by stating the object for which the jury had been empanneled, namely, to discover whether Train was or was not insane. He stated that the object of the District Attorney in calling the witnesses he had was to determine whether he could be tried under the indictment for publishing an obscene paper. Dr. Thaddeus M. B. Cross was examined and testified that at the request of the District Attorney he and Dr. Hammond had made an examination of Train, and from the examination, conversation and appearance of the subject of investigation he found the opinion that he was of unsound mind. He had conversed with Train and conversed with him on politics, religion, Grant and Greeley, and his property in Omaha. Train's conversation was that of a man of ordinary sanity. The nation could not get along without us and Europe could not get along without Train. Within sixty days from March 13th every brick in the Tombs would be levelled and the streets would run with blood. He (witness) did not know this, and he was the only person to stop it. For twenty thousand dollars he would do it, and had paid him eighteen per cent. interest. Wall street and the banks were rotten, and would have to go down. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Train said, controlled the Doctor very severely, asking him if he had taken Train's money. Something of importance was meant because they formed theories of their own in direct opposition to the general belief of their era. At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

FROM COSHOCTON, O.

Death of Mr. Thomas Milligan—Some Remarkable Incidents in His Life—Railway Matters—The Crops, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COSHOCTON, OHIO, April 14, 1873.

Your correspondent was at Bowerston, Leesville and Dennison on Good Friday, and noticed the day very generally observed by the Catholic portion of the population.

The accident at Hamilton's Cut, near Dennison, by which Mr. Thomas Milligan, once a resident of this neighborhood, was killed, was the chief subject of conversation. Mr. Milligan was a brother of Rev. E. V. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Waynesburg, Ohio, and lived for many years at Hagerstown, Perry county. He was very well known and much respected for his high Christian character, which all admit. He was about sixty-one years old, and leaves an aged wife, upon whom this calamity will fall heavily. Mr. Milligan's death was due to him in an eventful one. An attempt was once made to rob him while he lived at Hagerstown, which created near prowling fatal to both himself and wife, and a ball, the counterpart of the one which killed her at the same place, where he was finally killed, his wagon was struck by the first train that ever passed over the line of the Cut, and he was killed while trying to cross with a heavy load, when the train was backing. His wife, driving behind, and having a horse, he himself narrowly escaping death. His remains were taken to Hagerstown, where he will rest with his son for some years.

Considerable interest is taken just now in a report that Surveyor Wing and his party have found coal in the vicinity of Conesville. Such a discovery, which, according to the knowing ones here, must result in putting the Ohio river on a level with Bowerston, which place is also one of the objective points of the "Valley Road," over which Cleveland is to get her coal from the Kanawha region next winter. At present the place contains three stores, one grocery, now, but little of anything to ship. Smith and a Mack must as can be found in any other grove of the same size in all creation.

The farmers are in the midst of Ohio luck well, but grasses are not so far advanced as in Western Pennsylvania. Along the valleys wheat looks green and in shock and heaking, and in some sections fully a third of the last crop is in the ground, evidently spotted by frost. It is impossible that wheat should look better than it does in this immediate vicinity.

The old Court House, Jail, &c., that have so long disgraced the public, will be torn down and the material used down to give place to more modern structures. The new Court House will cost between $70,000 and $80,000, and the contract is in the hands of a gentleman from Beaver Falls, Pa. The Jail is to be retained from the public square, and the only matter of regret is that the county does not put up a better Court House on a more beautiful plot. The site is one of the finest in the State.

ROVER.

The Late General Canby.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When sudden and great calamities overtake men, the public mind startled and stupefied by the first events, or even when great bereavements of a single individual or circumstance, how ever minute, relating to their personal antecedents becomes a matter of public interest; and I come as an Oklahoma man—by a Confederate" and "secessionist"—to lay a wreath of history upon the grave of General Edward R. Canby. When Canby was retreated from Mobile, before his advancing [illegible] he remained at the "Battle-House," and I being with the forces at Meridian, Mississippi, interested great ly in his safety. Soon, however, my fears were assuaged by a letter from my wife, enclosing a permit from General Canby to enter his lines. She had passed the lines by reasons with distinguished courtesy, and given to her, for a boy of sixteen, an order to recover his yacht, which had been captured, saying: "If you find it under my boy that your father was born, I would not have you disturb it." Such courtesy, here is an order for your yacht." This generous action and many similar ones during the progress of the war, in the midst of hard-fought battles, could ever accompany. And that such a General—so wise and brave as he was—should fall by the hand of a fiend, is almost more with such a fate, when peacefully treating with an enemy, is a crime that will be wondered at with indignation and grief. Then let our cannon pen—for it is ours now, and Canby's—be loaded with a projectile so powerful as capable of such treachery.

J. W. ROGERS.

The Scene of the Modoc Massacre.

The "lava beds" in which Captain Jack and his fellow miscreants are lurking are situated in the county of Siskiyou, the northern county of the State, and are about forty miles way south of Rhett and Wright lakes, which just touch the now separating line between California and Oregon. These lakes are in Siskiyou county in mountainous, Mount Shasta in the south-eastern portion of the county. The county contains about seventy thousand square miles.

The lava beds are not lava beds at all. The prevailing rock is a species of trachyte, and the particular place where the Modocs are situated being covered with scoria, or vesicular lava, and masses of basalt, a rock of volcanic origin, the finest of which is found at the Giant's Causeway and at Fingal's Cave. The peculiar kinds of natural fortification are not given in the books. It is well adapted to the Indian style of warfare, and since it can be defended with comparative safety the Modocs may make a vigorous defense.

The Springfield *Republican* says Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has sent a check for his back pay to the State Treasurer, stating that he wishes the amount applied to the reduction of the State debt.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE VEXED INDIAN QUESTION

FEARS OF A BORDER WAR.

Cost of Wiping Out the Modocs.

Getting off the Documents.

OVER TWENTY TONS SHIPPED DAILY.

ATLAS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1873.

The interest in Indian affairs remains unabated. In anticipation of a border war there is considerable curiosity to see what course will be pursued. The peace policy men, contrary to justice and humanity, are doing their best to bolster up their cause. It has been known for some time that the greatest anxiety and confusion prevails on the Plains. That murders committed are hushed up or blamed on the army. It is feared the report of the murder of a "big chief" like General Canby will lead to other equally treacherous acts. The savages have expeditious methods of communicating intelligence from tribe to tribe by signals and runners. With the exaggeration which naturally attends the means of communicating news, the wavering tribes it is thought will be aroused. The true Indian interpretation of the policy of the Peace Commissioners will lead the savages into the belief, it is feared, that the white man is getting behind in the fight, and as a consequence massacres will follow. No news is expected from the Modoc war till something decisive has been done. It may be several days.

Vice President Wilson, who arrived here yesterday on private business, gives as his opinion that the policy of peace should be pursued toward the Indians on the reservations, but he thought the only plan for the roaming tribes, who make all the mischief, is to punish them until they come to terms. He remarked that the army should have control of Indian affairs, and to that end he had introduced three bills in the senate at different times, but they were defeated or suffered to pass out of notice. This important question will doubtless come up again next session, but the Indian ring will oppose it with all their weight of patronage and intrigue.

Cost of Wiping Out the Modocs.

Experienced persons in Indian affairs compute the probable cost of wiping out the Modocs, beginning with the late futile negotiations, will be about seventy-five thousand dollars a head. The number of fighting men is set down at from sixty to two hundred, according to different authorities. Taking the lowest number, the cost would be about four million five hundred thousand dollars.

Getting Off the Documents.

Members of both Houses of Congress are taking full advantage of the present "dead head" mail facilities while they last. The average daily shipment of documents ranges from twenty to twenty-five tons. Hitherto Senators and Members kept their documents stored in the Capitol. This stock on hand is being shipped in anticipation of the adjournment of the law abolishing the franking privilege, which goes into effect on July 1, 1873.

Statistical Atlas of the United States.

At the late Congress, in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, authorized the expenditure of thirty thousand dollars for the engraving, printing, coloring and printing fifty maps for the Statistical Atlas of the United States, based on the results of the ninth census, to be compiled by Francis A. Walker. Mr. Walker has been the chief of a bureau of the business connected with the settlement of the accounts of United States marshals for the census takers. He left here last night, but during his stay gave some attention to the subject of the Statistical Atlas. Works of the kind usually showing the results of vital and other statistics in maps, has been attempted in other countries, but none have ever attained the scope proposed in the forthcoming statistical Atlas of the United States. It is intended to map out the average death rate, the localities of diseases, the effect of climate, water and soil on the health, the comparative distribution of nationalities, trades, industries, mineral, &c. There will be about one hundred and fifty pages of explanatory letter press. The atlas will be completed within the fiscal year. An edition of three thousand copies has been voted by Congress.

Preparations for an Indian War.

A special order just issued from the War Department announces that the summer camp of the Sixth Cavalry will be established near Fort Hays, Kansas, by the first of May, and will consist of the head quarters of the regiment and four of the companies now at Fort Riley. Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, now at Fort Hays, will be relieved from duty at that post and report to his regiment for duty. Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardiner, will accompany the Sixth Cavalry and remain with it during the summer. The orders for joining of the Sheridan and Solomon rivers, are modified so as to allow the commanding officer to send out escorts only when he deems it necessary. He is also ordered, however, to investigate promptly and thoroughly, all reports of depredations and disturbances in the region of country, between Pawnee Fork and the Republican river, and take such immediate action as may be necessary to prevent the use of the troops of the Sixth Cavalry now at Fort Riley, to be sent to the scene of disturbance, and a detachment or troop of the same regiment now at Fort Hays, will, under the direction of the commanding officer of those posts, march to Fort Dodge and report to the commanding officer for field service during the summer. With these modifications the order of the same regiment now at his post, he will carry the line of the Arkansas as far as the western line of Kansas, and the region between the Arkansas and the southern line of Kansas as far west as the Cimarron, will be patrolled as thoroughly as possible during the summer.

One company of infantry from Fort Larned, to be designated by the Post Commander, is ordered to Fort Dodge. General Sheridan's order of March 27th, directing the establishment during the summer of camps along the line of the Arkansas river, and Santa Fe Railroad, west of Fort Dodge. The detachment to be placed at the Arkansas and Santa Fe crossing of the Cimarron, will be furnished from the garrison of Fort Dodge as soon as the Sixth Cavalry arrives at the necessary buildings for occupation. Acting Assistant Surgeon A. T. Fitch, now at Camp Supply, will be returned from duty at Camp Supply and ordered to Fort Dodge for duty.

The commanding officer at Fort Lyon is ordered to keep the line of the Arkansas patrolled from May 1st to November 30th next. His post and the west line of Kansas, and in case of unexpected emergency, which leaves no time for application to headquarters, he is authorized to call on the troops of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Wallace for service under his orders, reporting the fact without delay to Department Headquarters. That portion of the Colorado west of Kansas, lying between the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and Arkansas river will be under his special supervision. The cavalry camp at Fort Dodge will be established in the same instructions and in the same manner as last season and at the same time.

Personal.

Senator Boutwell returned to-day from a two weeks trip through the South Atlantic States, returning by way of Knoxville, Tennessee.

General Frank Blair will leave here to-night for Clifton Springs, New York, to spend the summer.

Bound Volumes of Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents makes an announcement with reference to furnishing bound volumes of the official publications of his office, respecting patents, which will be of interest to persons of inventive genius. The Commissioner says: The offices are now engaged in binding the four millionth five hundred thousand dollars.

Getting Off the Documents.

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At the late Congress, in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, authorized the expenditure of thirty thousand dollars for the engraving, printing, coloring and printing fifty maps for the Statistical Atlas of the United States, based on the results of the ninth census, to be compiled by Francis A. Walker. Mr. Walker has been the chief of a bureau of the business connected with the settlement of the accounts of United States marshals for the census takers. He left here last night, but during his stay gave some attention to the subject of the Statistical Atlas. Works of the kind usually showing the results of vital and other statistics in maps, has been attempted in other countries, but none have ever attained the scope proposed in the forthcoming statistical Atlas of the United States. It is intended to map out the average death rate, the localities of diseases, the effect of climate, water and soil on the health, the comparative distribution of nationalities, trades, industries, mineral, &c. There will be about one hundred and fifty pages of explanatory letter press. The atlas will be completed within the fiscal year. An edition of three thousand copies has been voted by Congress.

Preparations for an Indian War.

A special order just issued from the War Department announces that the summer camp of the Sixth Cavalry will be established near Fort Hays, Kansas, by the first of May, and will consist of the head quarters of the regiment and four of the companies now at Fort Riley. Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, now at Fort Hays, will be relieved from duty at that post and report to his regiment for duty. Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardiner, will accompany the Sixth Cavalry and remain with it during the summer. The orders for joining of the Sheridan and Solomon rivers, are modified so as to allow the commanding officer to send out escorts only when he deems it necessary. He is also ordered, however, to investigate promptly and thoroughly, all reports of depredations and disturbances in the region of country, between Pawnee Fork and the Republican river, and take such immediate action as may be necessary to prevent the use of the troops of the Sixth Cavalry now at Fort Riley, to be sent to the scene of disturbance, and a detachment or troop of the same regiment now at Fort Hays, will, under the direction of the commanding officer of those posts, march to Fort Dodge and report to the commanding officer for field service during the summer. With these modifications the order of the same regiment now at his post, he will carry the line of the Arkansas as far as the western line of Kansas, and the region between the Arkansas and the southern line of Kansas as far west as the Cimarron, will be patrolled as thoroughly as possible during the summer.

One company of infantry from Fort Larned, to be designated by the Post Commander, is ordered to Fort Dodge. General Sheridan's order of March 27th, directing the establishment during the summer of camps along the line of the Arkansas river, and Santa Fe Railroad, west of Fort Dodge. The detachment to be placed at the Arkansas and Santa Fe crossing of the Cimarron, will be furnished from the garrison of Fort Dodge as soon as the Sixth Cavalry arrives at the necessary buildings for occupation. Acting Assistant Surgeon A. T. Fitch, now at Camp Supply, will be returned from duty at Camp Supply and ordered to Fort Dodge for duty.

The commanding officer at Fort Lyon is ordered to keep the line of the Arkansas patrolled from May 1st to November 30th next. His post and the west line of Kansas, and in case of unexpected emergency, which leaves no time for application to headquarters, he is authorized to call on the troops of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Wallace for service under his orders, reporting the fact without delay to Department Headquarters. That portion of the Colorado west of Kansas, lying between the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and Arkansas river will be under his special supervision. The cavalry camp at Fort Dodge will be established in the same instructions and in the same manner as last season and at the same time.

Personal.

Senator Boutwell returned to-day from a two weeks trip through the South Atlantic States, returning by way of Knoxville, Tennessee.

General Frank Blair will leave here to-night for Clifton Springs, New York, to spend the summer.

Bound Volumes of Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents makes an announcement with reference to furnishing bound volumes of the official publications of his office, respecting patents, which will be of interest to persons of inventive genius. The Commissioner says: The offices are now engaged in binding the four millionth volumes of patents at $1.25 so per an num, to open in bulk sheep.

In these volumes the specifications are in full, the type of the same size as the printed patents and models; the drawings also are the same size as the (linear) size of those attached to the patents and bound up for record; the illustrations are by photo zinc engraving, fac-simile of the originals, with the headings and signatures.

The volumes are the same size as the patents and *Official Gazette*, and have an average of one page of specifications per each day of the year, or three hundred and about 1,000 pages. They commenced with the issue of July 1, 1872, being the successors in this form of the thirty-seven volumes of specifications under the joint resolution of Congress, passed March 3, 1871, directing the publication in this form of the illustrated annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, which heretofore has been limited to the issue of complete copies of the specifications and drawings of patents issued subsequently to June 30, 1836. Each of the thirty-seven volumes here to be placed for free public inspection in the capital of each State and Territory, in the Congressional and in the clerk's office of certain of the Federal Courts. The Commissioner is also authorized by the resolution to furnish a complete set of such specifications and drawings to any public library which will pay for binding the same when ready to correspond with those in the Patent Office, and for the transportation of the same, and which shall also provide proper rooms for the same, with convenient access for the public thereto, under such regulations as the Commissioner shall deem proper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1873.

THE MURDER OF SURVEYORS BY INDIANS.

Superintendent Hoag has informed the Indian Bureau that he has received information of the murder of surveyors by Indians. In his communication he sends a letter from special agent John F. Williams, who says it appears, if said outrage was committed at all by the Cottonwoods, it was done alone by some of their young men, in the absence of their chiefs, and without the knowledge of their chiefs, and without the knowledge of their chiefs. This view is strengthened by the bodies being buried in the sand, which is almost always Indians. They then set fire to the bodies exposed. The investigation will be pressed, and when it is known that the whites have arrived at the Agency, to which they are moving, and no further trouble is expected.

The chiefs and head men of the Kiowas, Comanche and Apache Indians having petitioned for the release of Satanta and Big Tree, the Secretary of War has determined to release them only upon proviso that can be made for their safe escort to their own country.

From the Wrecked Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15.—The weather continues too rough for work at the wreck. It is said if mistress Capt. Sheridan's divers will commence a special search for bodies. The White Star agents have agreed to pay fifty dollars for every cabin body recovered, and twenty-five dollars for steerage. Judge Jackson, United States Consul at this port, has been engaging in the exertions on behalf of the survivors and relatives of the lost since the wreck.

The captain and officers of the Atlantic, having discredited the statements made by the Captain, as, who said he cautioned the second officer against danger and that he afterwards assisted in saving passengers, twenty-five seamen, including the captain and officers have signed a paper testifying that they never received any such caution. The crew people here who warmly espouse Thomas's cause, and say that the captain's statement is false, and that the first steamer to get clear of him, lest he should be made responsible for disaster.

The London *Telegraph* of the 4th says the steamship Atlantic left on the last trip for New York with 957 souls on board, and that 547 was the number rescued her out on the next voyage with only 960 tons. The captain, purser, doctor and engineer have come home to-owners from Queenstown, each of which was more than usually gratifying. The engines were stopped at 2:30 a. m. Sunday, and the cook was described as being superior to previous supplies furnished the company.

John Burns, an Irishman, twenty-five years of age, was drowned in the creek at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, last Saturday afternoon. He had been working on the railroad for a year or more, and was regarded as a sober, quiet man. He got and was regarded as a sober, quiet man. He got on a "spree" on Saturday, and had been sparring with a companion, who gave him a bloody nose. They adjourned to the creek to wash, when Burns tripped over into the water, which was very high at the time. His body had not been recovered.

An official statement has been made that five hundred and eighty-six vessels were lost within the two months of January and February, 1873. This includes two hundred and twenty-one sailing vessels and thirty-four steamers in January, and three hundred and twelve sailing vessels and nineteen steamers in February. The heaviest losses were of English, French and American vessels. In the two months two hundred and eighty-four English sailing vessels and twenty-three English steamers were lost.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia and Khiva—An Important Turn in Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—News having an important bearing on the future of the Khivan expedition has been received here. Internal discussions have broken out in Khiva. The reigning Khan has executed his chief counselor and imprisoned his uncle and other influential Khivans, who were employed in Russia. He has also released Russians long held as prisoners in Khiva and sent them to meet a detachment of the expedition, which is advancing from Orenburg. An American correspondent and the Secretary of the United States Legation at this city, have left St. Petersburg for Khiva.

The Condition of Pope Pius—His Death Reported in Paris.

ROME, April 15, Noon.—The condition of the Pope is unchanged to-day. Cardinal de Angelis, Chamberlain of the Roman Church, has been summoned to Rome.

PARIS, April 15, Evening.—There was a rumor on the Bourse late this evening that the Pope was dead. It has received no confirmation.

Riot Between Engineers and Mariners.

LONDON, April 15.—A riot occurred in Chatham yesterday, between the engineers and mariners attached to the arsenal, and many were wounded. The troops were called out, and restored order after arresting a large number of rioters.

Insubordination at Strassburg.

STRASSBURG, April 15.—The Governor of Alsace has removed the Burgomaster of this city because the latter said he only remained in the country in the hope that it would be restored to France. Police Director Bach has been appointed to the vacant office. The Common Council protested against the appointment, and refusing to sit under Bach's Presidency, have held no meetings since the change was made. The members of the Council have consequently been suspended for two months from the exercise of their functions, which have been transferred to the new Burgomaster as Commissary Extraordinary.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 15.—Five gas stokers imprisoned some time ago, during the strike of gas men, for violation of the anti-combination conspiracy, were released at Maidestone to-day, the terms of their sentences having expired. A great demonstration of sympathy was made by the gas men. At Maidestone a public breakfast was given them, at which two hundred and fifty persons were present, and Messrs. Ford and Odger made speeches.

MADRID, April 15.—The Radicals and Constitutionalists have resolved to abstain from voting in the election for members of the Constituent Cortes.

MUNICH, April 15.—Baron Liebig is dangerously ill.

LONDON, April 15, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92½, and on account 92¾. American securities—5-20s, 90; 1865's, 90½; 10

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

We learn that the Republican State Committee has been called to meet at Harrisburg on Thursday, May 1, to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided that persons can remove their business from one State to another without additional tax, provided they register with the Collector the change of business. This decision is of general public interest and importance.

INCREDIBLE as it may seem, a society has actually been formed in the south of France for the promotion of ignorance, the members pledging themselves not to employ any laborer who can read or write. If the society were American, we should strongly recommend a month's study of the principal opposition organs. If this did not have the effect of cultivating illiteracy through sheer disgust with the art of reading, the organization might as well be disbanded at once.

HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON is a candidate for re-nomination to the State Senate from this county, as appears by announcement in another column. Senator ANDERSON has, by a manly, straightforward and upright course, earned the confidence and hearty commendation of his constituents, and reflected credit upon himself and the county which he represents. Having discharged his duties so satisfactorily, and shown his entire fitness for the position, it is just and proper that his services should be retained.

OUT IN Illinois, at least, the vexed and intricate transportation question is being gradually reduced to a comprehensible shape. In a case involving the points in question, the Supreme Court of that State on Monday decided that railroad companies are common carriers, and that it is their duty to transport passengers and property for any and all persons who require the performance of that service; that in carrying freight they have no power to make discriminations against coal, and that they cannot contract with each other to prevent themselves from performing the duties imposed by their several charters. This is another victory for the people.

THERE are some indications that the tendency of our people to extravagant and unnecessary expenditure is about to undergo a healthy reaction. Although the importations to the United States for the first quarter of the present year are larger than ever before for any like period, the statistics of trade now being compiled show that the general demand for imported articles is far from coming up to the usual standard, and the opinion is quite general that importers will sustain considerable loss because of the unusual lethargy in the market for imported articles. It is sincerely to be hoped the economic impulse may continue.

EVERYBODY with a spark of humanity in his breast will be rejoiced to learn that Mr. FLEMMING, the brave and philanthropic Englishman to whose courageous and self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the sorely abused sailors of Great Britain we have once or twice adverted, has at length succeeded in getting a royal commission appointed to investigate the outrages he has so fearlessly exposed. The composition of the commission is such as to warrant the belief that the inquiry—which will embrace the overloading of vessels, unseaworthiness, defective construction and the abuses of marine insurance—will be of the most thorough and exhaustive kind. The moral pluck and pertinacity which Mr. FLEMMING has exhibited in prosecuting his movement to a successful issue are, particularly when one considers the tremendous odds against him, beyond all praise.

THE CENSUS returns having made it appear that in Massachusetts one person in every 377 is a criminal, while in Georgia there is only one in every 1,606, a portion of the opposition press finds pleasure in taunting the people of the old Bay State with being guilty of three times as much crime as those of the latter Commonwealth. This is as malignant as it is absurd. Owing to the different means employed in different States for recording the prisonments, any positively accurate statistics concerning the punishment of crime are simply impossible. As a general thing, indeed, the State with the largest proportion of convictions, is most likely to be among the best governed rather than among the most lawless; while as between Georgia and Massachusetts it ought not to be forgotten that some things—race rancors and persecutions, for instance—which the former condemns and punishes as criminal, the latter excuses as mere harmless peccadilloes, if it does not indorse them as acts of positive virtue. This may possibly help to partially account for the difference.

WHILE it is by no means pleasant to reflect upon the rate at which foreign capitalists are draining us of our gold, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we are draining Europe of a wealth vastly greater than mere specie. We are importing the young, the industrious and the muscular element of foreign population, while the aged, the diseased and the helpless are generally left behind. A party of one hundred picked English farmers, sober, industrious, and possessed of considerable capital, have just started for Minnesota, with definite and sensible plans of organization and future operations. When a beginning has been made and the land is under cultivation, houses erected, etc., five hundred families will follow, and these several thousand Englishmen, women and children, with the energy, industry and thrift which constitute the most hopeful part of their capital, will within a brief period expand into a city which will be a credit to them and a great gain to us. The statistics of our immigration show that, after all, the balance on our side of the account is beyond all calculation or estimate; and this certainly, is cause for hopeful encouragement.

A PROMINENT New England educator, who has recently spent some months in the Southern States, observing the growth of educational sentiment among the Southern people, reports but little advance in this respect in the States of Alabama, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, but a decided improvement in Virginia, Florida and Tennessee. His opinion is that Texas will abolish the school system entirely. This is not as encouraging an outlook as we had hoped for. Virginia herself, there is reason to fear, is retrogressing rather than advancing, her school fund being, this year, more than a quarter of a million dollars less than it was in 1871. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, the proportion of the illiterate is more than one of every three of the population, while in our own State it is but one to every twenty-seven. Nothing shows more clearly than these facts the immensity of the work yet to be done in bringing up the South to the level of intelligent self-government. With such masses of ignorance to carry, republican institutions, in any proper sense, are well nigh impossible. Happily, the blacks are eager to learn. Private bounty and State aid should furnish them unstinted help.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the resumption of navigation on the lakes is near at hand, and accordingly we find the railroads reducing their rates from the west to the seaboard. This will continue while navigation remains open, and when it closes the rates will go up again.

The remedy for this is not, as the farmers of the West suppose, in fighting the railroads or in clamoring for "cheap transportation." So long as the railroads can find plenty to do, and *all* they can do, at high rates, so long will high rates continue. The simple truth is that the West produces more than the railroads can carry, and that its produce cannot be carried long distances at low rates with profit to the carriers, or at rates so low as to enable the farmers to reap the full advantage of the Eastern markets. If the railroads were doubled, and all the watercourses improved so as to open new outlets to the Atlantic, the fact would still remain that the distance between the West and the Atlantic is too great to make the seaboard a profitable market to the Western producer.

The true and the only remedy for low and unremunerative prices for farm products in the rich producing districts of the great West is to *bring the consumers and producers closer together*, and so render transportation for long distances unnecessary. What the West needs *as a home* market for its products instead of an *Eastern or a foreign* one. If there were more factories in Chicago and St. Louis, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Indianapolis and Nashville, these cities would supply nearer-at-hand markets sufficient to consume so much of its supplies that the East would be compelled to come West in search of supplies, instead of the West seeking the East; and to take them, too, not at prices dictated by themselves, but at the rates prevailing in the home markets. If the "Granges," or secret societies of Western farmers would devote themselves to *this* aspect of the question they would do their cause more good than by quarrelling with the tariff or dreaming the (at present) impossible dream of cheap transportation. One rolling mill or furnace is worth more than a railroad to any farming community. The workers must be fed, and it is far better for the Iowa farmer to feed them at Davenport or Dubuque, than at Philadelphia, New York, or in England. The price of transportation, in that event, goes into the farmer's pocket, instead of that of the transporters.

This is the solution of the problem of production and consumption. The plow, the loom and the anvil must be close to each other. Transportation is dear because the plow is at one end of this vast country and the loom at the other. Bring the two interests of consumption and production closer together, and the transporter ceases to be a factor in the problem. He comes in, then, if he comes in at all, as an outside incident, and not as an integral part of the question. His terms will be low enough when he becomes the seeker instead of the sought.

Let the West think of it. A home market is the remedy, and the only remedy, for its multifarious difficulties and complaints.

THE LATE ATROCITY AND THE PACIFIC POLICY.

Should the horrible crime lately committed by the Modoc Chief, Jack and his companions, result in the abandonment of the policy of peace, the effect would surely be nothing less than a national calamity as well as a national disgrace. *It is*, however, evident that a party *powerful* in number and animated by a zeal worthy of a better cause, are laboring to produce that result. The Modoc murders seem to them to present an occasion most opportune. The crime being marked by all the features of atrocity and treachery adapted to excite the horror and indignation of civilized men against its perpetrators, is adroitly and insidiously used by the enemies of the peace policy to render its supporters objects of popular odium and distrust. From the comments of some newspapers on the late atrocity, an ill-informed reader would confidently infer that the supporters of the pacific policy, if not directly responsible for the crime, were at least deeply implicated in its occurrence.

But there is little of either art or sense in such representations, and the energy and promptitude with which they are put forth in connection with the deplorable death of useful and distinguished citizens indicate unmistakeably the prejudiced source from which they issue. It is a mode of warfare with which the friends of the pacific policy have been familiar from the beginning, and is too well understood to produce much, if any, impression upon just and honest minds. The method of dealing with the Indians, which President GRANT's administration has endeavored to apply, is essentially a mere attempt to treat them with justice and fairness. It is founded on the belief, well justified by reason and experience, that the red men are really human beings, and that though savages, they are not only fully capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, but are susceptible of being influenced and controlled through the feelings which are awakened by the treatment they receive. Then, it is important to remember that the pacific policy for some years on trial, was adopted only after a very different policy had been thoroughly tried and found to produce no satisfactory results. Those who denounce or scoff at the peace commissioners and Indian agents of to-day, seem to forget that, under the old system, while millions of dollars were every year expended, Indian wars were a chronic evil and the frontier was never safe. Massacres were so common that they excited little emotion beyond the locality in which they occurred.

Another fact which can not be too carefully kept in mind is the frightful extent to which the Indians were cheated and imposed upon by or rather in the name of the government by the agents whom it was compelled to trust. That solemn treaties were disregarded without scruple when the interests of civilization seemed to demand their violation, and that money and provisions solemnly promised were often either not given at all or given irregularly and in less amounts than the contract required, these are facts completely attested again and again by Commissioners acting for the United States authorities. Of such policy Indian discontent, treachery and hostilities were the inevitable outcome, and not only common justice to humanity, but dignity and self-respect on the part of the American people demanded that this disreputable system should give place to something better. General GRANT's pacific policy was the substitute devised, and the results of its trial are at least sufficiently satisfactory to justify the prosecution of the experiment. It is idle, as some do, to refer the peaceful and successful working of the new policy has enlisted to sentimentalism, morbid philanthropy, or romantic notions of aboriginal character. These agencies probably exert slight influence in the matter, but sense of justice and recognition of the difference between right and wrong in the better portion of the nation, are undoubtedly the main source of the moral force which has sustained the policy of peace.

It would be childish if it were not dishonest to denounce this policy on account of the failure of some of its agents in character and honor. Such failures will occur under whatever system may be adopted, and as yet there has not been time enough entirely to overcome or counteract the disastrous effects of the multitudinous failures of the kind which occurred under the old regime.

In this unhappy Modoc business the calamity of a few days ago may be directly traced to crimes and mistakes of the class which rendered a change of Indian policy necessary. At least two disinterested newspaper correspondents, one of them from New York, who read an article on the ground, have testified that the Modocs were driven into hostility by the cruel and iniquitous treatment which they had received at the hands of white men, at least one of whom was an agent of the government. That JACK's band were forced by starvation from the reservation assigned them seems a well established fact. And for this result the Indian agent provided with ample means for their subsistence, was directly responsible. In fact, the savages, so often deceived as to be no longer able to believe anybody, and at any rate certain that they were to be put out of the way with whatever pretext, were in the last desperate stage to have become some time ago utterly desperate, and resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Admit that they acted out completely at last the part of treacherous and bloody-minded savages; still it is well to recollect that the descendants of many generations of Christians, when in a state of warfare and burning with the belief, well or ill-founded, that they were the victims of intolerable wrong at the hands of their enemies, have done deeds as treacherous and as sanguinary as the recent deeds of Captain JACK and his band.

GOV. HARTRANFT.

No man in Pennsylvania ever passed through such an ordeal of personal abuse as Gov. HARTRANFT. He was constantly vilified and traduced that, even after all the lying charges against him had been thoroughly exposed, many conscientious men throughout the State went to the polls under the glamour which the libellers had raised, and either did not vote for Governor at all or voted against the Republican candidate. Many others voted for him doubtingly and hesitatingly, so great is the power of falsehood to mislead and deceive.

The Governor has now been in office about three months, only; and in that short space of time he has succeeded in dispelling all the clouds that hovered about his good name, and has installed himself in the public heart as a firm, honest, high-minded and incorruptible man, and has also won a high place as a farseeing and discreet statesman. Even those papers which traduced him the most, which doubted his capacity, impugned his honesty, disputed his integrity, and painted him, generally, as blacker than the devil, have been compelled to take back and ignore every count in their indictment of him, and to confess that Pennsylvania is fortunate in having found such a Chief Magistrate.

The occasions for the display of such high qualities in the Governor have not been sought or procured by him. They came to him in the regular course of his administration, and without ostentation or parade he has made himself master of the situation. His acts have not been heralded or blazoned for effect; but the record of them has silently worked its effects on the public judgment and extorted commendation from all.

The men who labored to secure the nomination of Governor HASTRANFT; who stood by him in the dark hours of his campaign; who refused to listen to the cry for his withdrawal; and who insisted upon submitting the calumnies on him to the popular verdict, have not been mistaken in the man nor disappointed in his course. He has signally vindicated the confidence they reposed in him, and has justified, to the full, the firm stand they made in his behalf. They presented him to the people as an honest, upright and inflexible man—a man well acquainted with the material interests of the State, and devoted to upholding and promoting their prosperity; and the results attest the correctness of their representations.

The Governor has drawn good men and safe advisers about him—men who take pride in doing well their part, and who have assisted him faithfully in carrying out his policy. But the policy itself is of his own creation. The inspiration of it came from him, and to him belongs the credit of it. No one, except those who were eye-witnesses, can describe the terrible pressure brought to bear on him, by men from all parts of the State, to make their bills exceptions to his rules, nor appreciate the inflexibility with which he met it. The trial was almost as difficult as that through which he passed last fall; but he bore it like a soldier, and when it became manifest that he would not swerve a hair's breadth from his course for friend or foe, every one acquiesced in it and applauded him for it.

For the sake of this grand old State we are glad that she has a Governor in whom every one has confidence and of whom no one need feel ashamed. He has begun his career well and a future full of honor is before him. Let him go on as he has begun. The vindication already wrought for him is complete and triumphant, and the future, we are confident can do nothing to impair it.

AN ADMIRABLE and effective instrument is logic—where one knows how to employ it but in the hands of the incapable or clumsy it is very apt to act precisely after the manner of a boomerang. Here is a truculent free trade journal, for instance, which, in the course of a bitter complaint over our increasing importations of foreign goods and our diminishing exports, says: "Every one should know that the difference between the imports and the exports must be settled in gold, and the question then arises from whence is the gold to come? The answer is, from a visible supply, less by about forty millions of dollars than was the case a year ago." Very well. And now let that paper, and all others of its class reflect upon what, in all likelihood, would have happened if we had had no protective tariff to partially check the importation of foreign commodities. Would not the increase of such importations over our exports, and the consequent augmentation of our indebtedness abroad, have been greater by many millions? And while they are about the matter, let them ask themselves where the present revived agitation for a still further reduction of the tariff on imported articles would be likely to land us, in the event of its becoming successful? They will find it a decidedly interesting study.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The St. Louis papers boast that pianos of home manufacture are taking the place of all others in that city, and gradually gaining a reputation East as well as West. There are three houses engaged in the business there, turning out about fifty instruments each per year.

Theft by domestics is said to be becoming alarmingly common in New York, and creating much trouble among housekeepers.

There is a great mania for sculpture just now among ladies who have nothing else to attend to it naturally strikes one that the woman we so often hear about, but seldom see—she who is a model for her sex—would be useful under the circumstances.

Symptoms of a famine in old books are palpably manifest in England. The supply of fine and rare books is reported to be quite inadequate to the demand, which the hundreds of eager American buyers are contributing to swell.

Feathers are no protection against lightning. Out in Illinois, the other day, a mallard duck was struck by the fluid high up in the air, and fell to the earth a distance of about four hundred feet. On examination it was found that the electricity had cut the neck and breast and scorched the feathers.

An unique establishment, and the only one of the kind in the country, is the asylum for aged indigent negroes now building at St. Augustine, Florida. The endowment is due to the liberality of the late Buckingham Smith, at one time Minister to Spain, and a life-long slaveholder, who willed his whole estate, amounting to over $20,000, to this object.

Out in Chicago, the other day, an association of highly moral young men was debating the question, "Resolved, That the liberty of the press ought to be restrained by law," one member of the class remarked that "wherever there was the least harm in the press, and the most degraded, there could be found a reporter." A reporter who happened along about that time looked in upon the gathering, and quietly queried "what was going on?" The point was fully appreciated.

Small beginnings may have large endings. From one grain of wheat planted three years ago, a Florida man now has three acres of grain.

The average duration of human life seems to be longer now than in past centuries. In Geneva, Switzerland, registers have been kept of the yearly average of human life since 1720. In that year it was twenty-two years six months. At present it is over forty years. In the fourteenth century the average annual mortality in the city of Paris was one in sixteen. It is now about one in thirty-two. In old England in 1690 the rate of mortality was one in thirty-three. Now it is about one in forty-two.

Fifteen hundred dollars worth of flowers were used in decorating Trinity church, New York, for Easter Sunday.

A murderer in a California jail, under sentence of death, committed suicide in a very ingenious manner. His friends furnished him with letter paper and envelopes saturated with a solution of morphine and by chewing these he succeeded in absorbing enough of the drug to produce death.

A Louisiana paper asks, in a distressing tone, "If we can't raise the sweet potatoes we eat, in heaven's name what can we raise?" As they have been raising the devil in that State for a year past very successfully, we don't see the necessity of inquiring any farther.

In addition to the recent award of $260,000 bounty for the destruction of the cruiser, Sumter, at New Orleans, by Admiral Farragut, Judge Humphreys has awarded $900,000 prize money. If affirmed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Treasury Department, it is asserted, will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"As drunk as a brute" is no longer a misnomer. But in Indiana there is a dog attached to one of the saloons which has become a confirmed drunkard. In the absence of water, the animal contracted the habit of drinking out of the pans placed under faucets to catch the waste beer until it now can swill down a pint at a time. The brute has frequently been seen so tipsy that it was unable to walk.

It is authoritatively announced in England that the acquisition of the railways by the State is now seriously engaging the attention of the government. One of the Cabinet Ministers is said to be investigating the subject, with the aid of several other officials and railroad experts, in order to arrive at conclusions as regard time and terms of purchase. A beginning is looked for next year.

There is a friendship which was as unnatural as the Cincinnati coalition. A Kentuckian has a gander, that for the past two years has been "mated" with a cow, and they seem deeply attached to each other in the sense of social union. When one lies down the gander sits beside her, and when she moves along in her feeding he follows her closely.

In more than one recent instance the congregations of Methodist Churches have been on the point of a rebellion against the itinerant system, but no one has gone as far as a Brooklyn church, which has given notice to its preacher that its doors will be summarily closed against him if he endeavors to fill the position in which he has been placed.

They take time by the forelock down in New England. Half a score of Republicans already are mentioned in connection with the next Governorship of Massachusetts, two years hence. The election will take place in about eleven months.

It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the tax collections under the new internal revenue law will be increased fifty per cent. because of the impossibility of defrauding the government out of its special taxes, owing to the publicity which every manufacturer and dealer is compelled to give his special tax receipt by keeping the same open to the view of his trade.

Fires, floods, freshets, fevers, frauds, fleecing, forgery, fighting, flirting, flunkeyism, and flattery are among the chief evils and amusements of the time. Famine, fortunately, is as yet afar off.

It is a remarkable fact—as witness the result of the Connecticut election—that a high vote is always favorable to the cause of darkness.

The authors of the Bank of England forgeries have, it is said, begun their career in Chicago, that city now makes the sweeping assertion that nothing of a moral or criminal character can occur either in Europe or America, unless assisted by her residents.

The sap is in the bough, the bloom is in the blood, The earth's beginning now in her veins to feel the flood.

The city of Boston has contracted with General Butler's Cape Ann Granite Quarry Company to furnish three million paving blocks before the first day of next November, at the rate of $61 per thousand.

The seventh grand State Fair of Louisiana is to be held at New Orleans, from the 23d to the 29th of the present month, under the auspices of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association.

The stone northbound which marked the course or the line between New York and New Jersey, as surveyed in 1772, have been broken down and burned into lime, and dwellers along the border are in a state of doubt as to their citizenship. Perhaps it was a trick to make people believe that the country belonged to the United States.

Panama is epizootioed. So is the city of Mexico, Between the last of September, 1872, and the 1st of April, 1873, the amount paid on our National debt was about $662,000,000, or something like $80,000,000 a year. At the same rate, the debt could not be paid in twenty-seven years, as it amounted to $2,256,736,641 on the 1st of April. Thus the last of the debt would be paid in the last year of the century, 1,800.

A GIGANTIC monopoly scheme has taken prefatory shape in London in the formation of a "Globe Telegraph Company," with the expressed purpose of getting all the ocean telegraph lines in the world into one consolidated proprietary, and under control of a single administration. This would include not only the cables in the North Atlantic, but that running up the Mediterranean, with the extensions to India, China, Australia, and Japan, the line to the West Indies, with its connections to the South American coast, and, in fact, all the submarine wires now laid, or in contemplation. The plan is colossal, and threatens to concentrate in the hands of a close corporation enormous facilities of power and pecuniary aggrandizement.

THE particulars of the sentence of Gen. Fremont and those associated with him in the negotiation of Memphis and El Paso have been brought by late European mails. The opinion of the Court is described as having been clear, compact, and well-written. One of the points taken is clearly proved was, that out of the 20,000,000 francs which had been subscribed to the spurious bonds, 18,599,000 francs had been distributed among the promoters of the scheme as commissions, and paid out for bringing the bonds into public notice.

Two recent announcements are strikingly suggestive of the rapid advance of modern science into the most distant and ancient seats of the world's civilization. A railway is projected from Jaffa, on the coast of Palestine, to the holy though now desolate city of Jerusalem; and in the streets of Jerusalem itself horse-car tracks are to be laid, and ere long the ring of the conductor's "punch" may be heard in the very place where Solomon was wont to sweep by in all his glory.

Jubal Early, Phil. Sheridan's old antagonist, is being pressed by the Conservatives in Virginia as a candidate for Governor to succeed the present incumbent—Walker. He ought to win. That is to say, he has certainly shown that he can run well.

PERSONAL.

A Russian nobleman, Baron von Nerger, now sojourning in Berlin, is said to be the maddest man in Europe. Many readers of the COMMERCIAL will doubtless remember the "Siamese Twin" sisters exhibited in this city a year or two ago. They were ugliations, joined together like the Siamese twins. They were not pleasant to look upon, and it is strange that any man should fall in love with one of these monstrosities. Von Nerger did this, and succeeding in vain for an introduction. He sent a diamond ring to his particular charmer, but it was returned. He was not to be foiled in this way. The much coveted introduction was finally brought about, another of the wonders of Berlin just now is the daily appearance of the much-attached sisters in the baron's carriage, with that gentleman by their side. He publicly proclaims his intention of marrying the object of his singular passion. "How happy he could be with both, were neither dear charmer away."

The visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe is generally understood to mean an effort on the part of the rulers of Persia to ascertain how far the powers of Europe may be depended upon in upholding Persian resistance to the encroachments of Russia. The Shah was educated in Paris, except as to religion, and speaks French fluently. Great preparations are now being made in London to give the distinguished visitor a fitting reception, and it is expected that he will be the genuine "lion" of the season.

Mr. Frank D. Millett, whose success in carrying off the gold medal at the *concours* at the Antwerp Academy of Fine Arts last year—being the first American who ever received that honor—was mentioned in the COMMERCIAL at the time, has achieved another success this year, having won the first prize in painting, a prize never before won by an English speaking student. Mr. Millett's education at Harvard, together with his mechanical genius, artistic skill and knowledge of the principal languages of Europe, will make him a valuable member of the Massachusetts Commission to Vienna, the Secretaryship of which he was recently appointed by the Governor.

Judah P. Benjamin, ex-Rebel Secretary of State is about to favor this country with a visit. He is an Israelite in whom there is much guile.

It is reported that the actor, Chanfrau, has purchased a new play from Bartley Campbell, giving in exchange a farm near Long Branch. Neither the contracting parties had seen the consideration offered by the other before concluding the bargain.

Besides President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Dix, each with his staff, are expected to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army at New Haven, next month.

A fiery, untamed correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus sketches Brigham Young: "True prophet of the Rocky mountains may be said to combine pre-eminently in his person the distinguishing traits of three representative men—Mohammed, Richelieu and Grant. He has all the visionary fanaticism, the 'Koran of the sword' enthusiasm of the Arabian prophet; the subtle, diplomatic, foxy disposition of the French cardinal premier, and the self-will and unyielding character of the present occupant of the chair of Washington. Add to these the comic peculiarities of Tabernacle Talmage, and the brow-beating eloquence of George Francis Train, and the make up of Brigham Young, the mormon prophet, is complete." The man who is all these all rolled into one, must be a very remarkable person, and it is clear that he hasn't been fully appreciated hitherto. He would almost do for a *Herald* "Commissioner."

English papers complain that Senator Sumner, during his recent visit to London, made a "corner" in autographs, and fairly cleared the market of books with inscriptions or signatures of celebrated men.

There is a curious story afloat in Europe that when Prof. Tyndall was in Boston, and negotiations were pending for a series of his scientific lectures in New York, he telegraphed to the latter city to know whether they could supply him with ice there for his experiments, or should he take with him a supply from Boston? Prof. Tyndall probably discovered before the winter was over that he would not want for ice in this country, travel in what direction he would.

The founding of universities is becoming a passion with the rich men of the United States. Mr. Hopkins, of Baltimore, has bestowed over four millions of dollars for the founding of a university in that city, with scholarships for the poor, and for a hospital in connection therewith. It would be a mistake to call such benefactions princely; princes do not give after this fashion. The princes of our age are the most penurious hoarders of money that the age knows. These gifts are distinctly American, and go far to redeem the hardness and sordidness of American life.

STATE NEWS.

Some laborers engaged in digging a well in Reading, came across a skeleton which is supposed to be that of one James Grimes, who suddenly disappeared some sixty years ago, and was probably murdered.

Susan B. Anthony will lecture before the Lecture Association of Mercer on the evening of the 29th inst.

The Titusville *Herald* says: Mr. Henry Peters, a farmer living about a mile from Union City, last Wednesday evening attended a barn raising at a neighbor's some ways from home, leaving his little daughters at his residence. After the children had been in bed a little while, one of them, the eldest, awoke to find the bed and room in flames. Seizing one sister, she attempted to escape, but the younger of the two fainted, and the was with difficulty she could get out of the house herself. When the parents returned last night, the house was entirely consumed, and the oldest daughter lay near almost dead with fright, and the other three were so burned that it was almost impossible to find their bones in the debris.

A little son of Thomas Lamb, of Scranton, was thrown and killed by a mule.

Thomas Jenkins of Providence, Luzerne county, disappeared suddenly on the 27th of March, and it was generally believed that he had been foully dealt with. His body was discovered in the Lackawanna river, on Friday last. There were no indications of a murder, except that he had on his pocket book, and not seen a considerable sum of money, which was not found on him when his body was examined.

The new Wetzel iron mine, near Hennigsville, Lehigh county, is said to contain ore enough to supply half a dozen furnaces for fifty years. The vein is about eighteen feet thick, and comes up to within three or six feet of the top of the ground. The ore can be taken out very easily and cheaply—at an expense, it is said of not over one dollar per ton.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is liable to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetters Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt a means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverence in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Entrance Examinations JUNE 2 and 3, and OCTOBER 1 and 2. For Catalogue, Recent Entrance Examination Papers, or further information, apply to PROF. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass. w8

If I had known it

LAST YEAR.—This was the language of a poor cripple, who, fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity —but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It

regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. NWF

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
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Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock

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SPRING GOODS,

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and blacks.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brillianteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of GEO. W. EITNER was dissolved on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. EITNER, 134 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Car Works.

The business of MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING CARS, and GENERAL WORK, will be conducted under the above style, at the Shops lately owned by the firm of Geo. W. Eitner, Torrens Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, GEO. W. EITNER being General Manager.
J. R. WILSON,
President and Treasurer.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED

With us in our business.
G. BILDERBACK
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,

Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and New Selected Stock of TEAS. WINE AND TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The undersigned have this day dissolved partnership, heretofore existing under the firm name of B. L. FAHNESTOCK, PORTUNE & CO., and will continue to do business as B. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
W. M. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.
March 26, 1873.

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At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially nothing but the gluten of the flour and a portion of the starch are removed by the process, leaving all the starch gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances unabsorbed, all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more palatable than by the old methods of using flours of wheat now in use. No other article of food contains such large proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the

Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

Notice is Hereby Given

That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plate of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	18 00
Each Two-horse Hack	18 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
NWF CITY TREASURER.

JUST OPENING,

A Large and Varied Stock of

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY,

Bought Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,
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Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

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CALL AND EXAMINE.

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LINEN SUITS,
SILKS, STRIPED AND PLAIN,
BISHOP LAWN SUITS,
ALPACAS, POPLINS,
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LACE SACQUES,

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES,
SHAWLS, TALMAS,
Prints, Muslins, Chintzes, &c.,
Is the Largest, Best, and at
Lowest Prices.
☞Best light in the two cities to select by.☜

A.

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THE BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

ALE AND BEER

COCKS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

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H. L. also manufactures a portion of Rolling Mill Proprietors to his extensive IRON YARD and to his ability to supply any quantity and description of SCRAP IRON and BRASS on the most favorable terms. A personal call or application by mail solicited.

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Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Tee Iron, Spike Rods, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

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Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

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TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Bricches, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Heating Pans, Settling Pans, Oil Stoves, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Coal Shutes, Iron Bridges, Condensers, Steam Engine Gearing, Prison Doors, Screws, Gasometers.

Blast Furnace Stacks and Pipes.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,

Manufacturers of the best quality of

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Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum.

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Office—No. 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Orders filled promptly.

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Clarion Star Brick

FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDERIES, GLASS HOUSES, STEEL WORKS, STACKS, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.

TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BRICK (CRUDE) A SPECIALTY.

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FOR MINING AND SMELTING PURPOSES.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines; Builder of Improved Coke Ovens and Machinery for discharging the same.

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Without Valves, Piston or Packing.

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The Most Durable Composition now in use for any kind of Machine Boxes or Bearings.

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Fence Pickets.

We furnish the Pickets made from 3-8 inch Round Iron, like design shown in cut, at

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They make a HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE and CHEAPER Fence than the Wooden Pickets.

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ERECT IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

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COVERED WITH

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Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON is creases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as safety from fire.

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Locomotive and Machine Works

DAWSON & BAILY,

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Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns

ORE PULVERIZER

OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED

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Brass Works and Foundry.

S. CADMAN & SON,

Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.

AGENTS FOR COPE & MAWELLUS

BOILER FEEDERS

AND

Steam Pumps.

FITTING UP MILLS, FURNACES, REFINERIES COKE OVENS, &c., promptly attended to.

BRASS AND BRONZE CASTINGS AND ANTI FRICTION METALS A SPECIALTY.

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Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM.

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

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Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH

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181 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open from 6 to 9 o'clock on Saturday Evenings.

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Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canada.

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Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 5 A. M. and 5 P. M.
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For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....Capt. PHILLIPS
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For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT

Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA.

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Morgantown, and intermediate ports. Returning leave Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain
WM. HARBISON.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

WEDNESDAY, April 16—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

EXCHANGE.

S. SHUMAN.....Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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SPEED, SAFETY AND RELIANCE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul.

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J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk

Will leave as announced.

Will also through receipts to all points South, Southwest, Northwest and West in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Salt Lake and Utah cities. Insuring steamer and barges at lowest rates. Will continue to receive without delay. Shippers will find it to their interest, to see us before shipping elsewhere.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

GEO. H. GIBBIST & CO., Agents.

RED RIVER.

For Shreveport and Jefferson Direct.

LEAVE HERE FROM 1st TO 10TH OF MAY

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

R. W. SKILLINGER.

W. O. McCOY.....Commander

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Blow Holes, Tough and Very Hard, which can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stones as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

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BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL,

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Pittsburgh Steel Works

ANDERSON & WOODS

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH PA.

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, SPRING AND PLOW STEEL, SHOVEL AND SCRAPER PLATE, SPRING STEEL, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, SPRING STEEL HOOPS.

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.

SPECIAL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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Plants! Plants!

TREES! TREES!

EARLY PEAS, BEANS, CORN, TOMATOES, ONION SETS, POTATOES, and all other Seeds in Market, Gardeners, Families, etc.

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Strength is Security!

ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.

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OF LIVERPOOL.

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BANKS AND BANKERS.

PENN BANK.

118 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000

Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.

Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.

Six Per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.

Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturday Evenings, from 7 to 9.

Special attention given to Collections and Correspondence.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
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D. W. C. CARROLL, of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Boiler Manufacturers.
Treasurer—Jacob H. Walter, of Central Refining Co.
Secretary—J. Rose Sawyer, of Sawyer, Negley & McClanahan, General Insurance Agents.
Cashier—W. N. Riddle.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Bingham, Superintendent of Union Express Co.
Samuel Severance, Manufacturer of Spikes and Rivets.
Dan'l Hugus, of Hugus & Hacke, Dry Goods Merchants.
James Hen'man, President Dollar Savings Bank.
F. B. Laughlin, of F. B. & A. Laughlin, Stewardson Furnace.
Geo. C. Davis, of Davis, Chambers & Co., White Lead Manufacturers.
F. L. Ilmsen, Real Estate.
David Reckell, F. V. and C. R. R. Co.
P. Hip Reymer, of Reymer & Bros., Wholesale Confectioners.
Alfred H. Logan, of Kirkpatrick & Logan, Oil Refiners.
John S. Slagle, of Nimick & Co., Iron Brokers.
Thos. Hare, of Thos. Hare & Bro., Saddlery Hardware.

MWF

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

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Wm. M. Vogleson, W. H. Smith,
Wm. Rowebotham, Geo. Langenheim,
Isaac Stewart, Esq.

MWF

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10

Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on true deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

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Jacob Koop, Damas Lotz,
Joseph Lautner, C. W. Aaschuetz,
Theo. F. Strauch.
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J. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Alexander Wilson, Matthew Mullaney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANAHAN, Cashier.

IRON AND GLASS

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas B. Atterbury, Daniel Weaks,
Edward Heyl, John H. Sellers,
Joseph Keeling, W. J. Lewis,
John Gallagher, Joseph Dilworth,
John C. McCutcheon, John Adams,
James Ballsbridge, Wm. Phillips.
Benjamin F. Collins.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 85 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS.

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J. W. CARROLL, J. F. DENNISTON,
EDWARD HOPKINS, GEORGE HOPKINS,
LOUIS ADLER, ABRAM HAYES,
J. H. HAMILTON, WM. H. HAILS,
I. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
W. H. HAILS, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed. Trust funds, and all fiduciary attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

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President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. GRICG.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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Collections and Accounts promptly made.

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EDWARD DUFF, G. W. McMILLEN,
JOHN P. PHILLIPS, D. KEYSER,
JOHN SNIFERTH, D. W. RANKIN.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Hours for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

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JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery
DR. A. H. GROSS, President Select Councils.
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JOSEPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
J. TIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

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WM. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. R. BORLAND, JACOB S. KETNER.
R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.....President.
JOHN D. FRASER.....Cashier.

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SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11 o'clock.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

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CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. S. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &c., &c.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising the largest Steamships afloat, from or to the ports of Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and London.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

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Office in Anderson Insurance Rooms,

MWF Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

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BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

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Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Subscriptions Received

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CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1873.

The course of money in the local market is gradually working easier, and most good paper finds ready sale at rates that have been made during the stringency. Symptoms of a concession on these rates are showing themselves, and to-day money was offered pretty freely by out of town lenders, at the established high rates, meeting with no response from the better class of borrowers. Street quotations for money may be put at about ten per cent. minimum for good endorsed paper, which is two per cent. under the rates for last week. In New York money is seven per cent. gold interest, with a downward tendency in stocks and gold, the latter closing weak at 117¾.

—A great many devices were resorted to between borrowers and lenders in New York to evade the Usury law, such as the borrower betting one-half or three-fourths of one per cent. on whatever was the rate that the lender dare not lend him a certain amount. A good deal was done, too, in "turning stocks," and also in lending at the legal rate, but charging a commission equivalent to the current rate of money for taking care of the borrowers' securities until the following day.

—Some time since reference was made to the case of David Scull against the Kensington bank of Philadelphia for the recovery of $50,000 in government bonds stolen from a box deposited for safe keeping when the bank was robbed in 1871. The case is about as follows:

The plaintiff, who resides on Girard avenue, had a depositor in this bank for thirty years. With the permission of the Cashier, he had left bonds in the box for keeping, they being placed in a tin box marked with his name on the back, and locked up in the vault, and he paid rent for the privilege, neither did he ever inform the Cashier of the contents of the box. On the 21st of January, he had new bonds in the box; there were thirty United States 5-20 Bonds of $1,000. He cut off the coupons, clipping the box, replaced it in the vault, put the key into his pocket, and walked off. He next saw it the morning after the robbery, when it was found broken open and empty. The ground upon which he sought to recover was that the bank failed to exercise due diligence to secure the place against this calamity.

Judge Williams charged the jury that if they found that the plaintiff resulted from the negligence of the watchmen, the bank was not responsible. This charge was excepted to by plaintiff's counsel. After remaining out two days and nights, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $57,000.

At this time the decision was rendered, we expressed the opinion that this was "pretty rough law," and that the verdict would probably not hold water. Bank officers will be pleased to learn that Judge WILLIAMS has set aside the verdict of the jury and ordered a new trial. Another decision of importance has just been delivered by Judge Cadwalader of the United States Circuit Court, "that any promise by the teller of a bank to pay at a future time a check, the drawer of which has no fund on deposit at the date of presentment, does not bind the bank, because such promise is without consideration, and also within the statute of frauds, as being a promise to pay the debt of another, and therefore should be in writing." This decision is of much importance to merchants and business men, since it relates to questions which arise every day in the course of business, and defines with clearness and precision the rights of holders of checks and the duties of officers of the banks on which they are drawn.

This is not in accordance with the received custom of the banks here, as the verbal certification that a check will be paid through the Clearing House on the following day has always been accepted in the dealings of the banks with each other as valid, and any institution in good standing would carry out the verbal contract of one of its authorized officers.

—The outrage law, which went into effect April 1 provides that all gold coins of the United States which are one-half per cent below standard weight shall not be received in coin payments to the United States. The effect of this is that a large percentage of the coin in circulation is not received at its face value, and accordingly there is a good deal of complaint. Coin dealers are now compelled to weigh all the coin passing through their hands, which involves a great deal of labor. It is, however, for the interest of everybody that United States coin should be brought up to standard weight, as much as it is that torn or defaced bills should be replaced by good ones.

The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 15, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	118	118	....	118	117⅞	117⅞
Gold, Carrying	6%	6%	....	6%	6%	6%
Western Union Tel	89	89	....	89	....	....
Quicksilver	54½	55	55½	55½	55½	55½
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	30	....	....
Adams Express	....	95½	95½	95½	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	95½	95½	95½	....	....
American Express	67½	67½	67½	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	104½	104½	....	104½	104½	104½
Erie	65¾	65¾	....	65¾	65¾	65¾
Michigan Central	92½	92½	....	92½	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	....	92	....	92	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	89	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. com	70½	70½	....	70½	70½	70½
Rock Island	98	98	....	98	98	98
St. Paul	30	30	....	30	30	30
St. Paul pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	44	44	....	44	44	44
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	95	95	....	95	95	95
Ohio and Mississippi	45	45	....	44½	44½	44½
Union Pacific	....	....	....	33½	....	33½
Chicago and Alton	....	110	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	....	3¾	....	....
Harlem	....	125	....	125	....	....
New Jersey Central	93	93	....	93	93	93
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	....	....	40½	....	38¾
Ohio Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120	120⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	117⅛	117⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	117⅛	117⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	119	119⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118⅝	118⅞
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New 5s	114⅜	114⅝
Gold	118	117⅞
Currency 6s	123⅜	123⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117⅞
United States 6s of 1881	120⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	117⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	117⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	119⅛
United, leaving the 10-40s	118⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	118⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117⅞
Currency Packets	123⅝

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	56½	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	51¾	Lehigh Navigation	39¾
United Cos	119	Pittsburgh 8s	73
Old Colony	31¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30's	92
Lehigh Valley	59¾	Central Transport'n	47¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—We stated yesterday that the market was dull, and the same state of things still exists. Why this should be the case at this season of the year is not our business to determine. When the cloud is lifted we shall make a note of the fact. We give the rates of the following articles of produce, the prices of which fluctuate from day to day.

The apple market is reported dull, and prices lower, ranging from $1 00 ₱ barrel to $2 75, the latter being an outside figure.

The bacon and provision market is unchanged and the recent advance is fully maintained. Trade is reported very active, with sales as follows: Inferior hams 10c; do plain 12½c; S. C. shoulders 9c; canvased do 9¾c; plain shoulders 9c; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c; canvassed breakfast bacon 12¾c; plain do 12c; canvassed dried beef 19c; plain do 18¾c

THE VERY LATEST.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

Letter from Correspondent O'Kelly—His Interview with President Cespedes.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Herald* publishes to-morrow a long letter from O'Kelly, dated "Residence of the Governor-General, Cuba, Inland, March 14." He states that Gen. Garcia, Commander of the Eastern Department, says reconciliation with Spain is impossible, except on the basis of independence. The only terms the Cubans have to offer are that the Spaniards shall go away and leave Cuba to take care of its own future. They have no faith in the permanent establishment of the Spanish Republic. O'Kelly accompanied Garcia's force of seven hundred armed men, about one-third of whom are black, on an expedition during which several small engagements were fought with Spanish troops with varied success. Thereafter he visited President Cespedes, who said to him: "The present government in Spain may last a few months, but before four months you will see a struggle between the Monarchists and Republicans. It is impossible to say how the Republic may affect the cause of Cuba, but it can make no difference to the men in arms, for they will accept no conditions from Spain but independence. We are separated from Spain by an ocean of bloodshed and cruelty, unnecessarily caused by the Spanish government in their efforts to subdue us. The blood of our fathers, brothers, and helpless families, slaughtered in cold blood, forbids our ever accepting any conditions from the Spaniards. They must go away and leave us in peace, or continue the war until we are exterminated. At present we look upon all Spaniards as enemies, and treat them so; but if the independence of Cuba was conceded, those Spanish who remain would receive same treatment as other citizens. Of course, an authoritative proposition was ever made for the independence of Cuba, but if a certain sum, to be guaranteed by American capitalists, was tendered by Spain, and the such condition would be accepted by Spain, and the sum required not unreasonable, Cubans would be willing to accept the terms in order to end the war. They desire peace and to return to the reconstruction of homes and the restoration of the prosperity of the country. If, however, the war continued, they would not be conquered. The prospect for Cuba is very favorable. The Spaniards are everywhere abandoning their fortified encampments in the interior because they have no longer the strength to defend them efficiently. In his opinion they intend retiring to the sea coast and trying to maintain themselves, but as soon as the Cubans can procure cannon and organize thoroughly their army, they will attack the Spaniards in the towns.

There was, says Cespedes, a moment about a year ago, when we were reduced to terrible extremities and wanted everything, clothes, ammunition, arms, but to-day we have all things, and in great part taken from the enemy. The war should continue long to be profitable by the experience of the past, and to continue our system of attacking the enemy, which has produced such good results. In fact, we are now living on the enemy. In the beginning we acted with too much generosity, setting at liberty Spaniards taken prisoner even after the proclamation of the Spanish government that all taken in arms would be shot, and women captured in insurgent districts subject to ten years' imprisonment or deportation. We have made many efforts to induce the Spanish government to carry on war in a civil and humane manner, without result. The Spaniards have resorted to the most barbarous expedients to subdue us. Six different commissions have left Havana with the intention of assassinating me. Three returned, having abandoned the enterprise, and two of the others are supposed to have perished. The third was a man who presented himself to the bodyguard of the General-in-Chief. Something suspicious about his manner caused his arrest, and he confessed his mission and was hanged.

Cespedes, in conclusion, stated the force of the Cubans at ten to twelve thousand men in the field, with about an equal number of Convoyceros and with about an equal number of Convoyceros and with also, perform service in the army. In armies, the strength of forces is also liable to great fluctuations. In moments of defeat large numbers dispersed or desert, and when any success has been gained the army is suddenly augmented to an extraordinary extent. We have been lately receiving large accessions from the Spanish ranks, principally from Cuba; volunteers, many of whom come over with arms and ammunition. Nearly four hundred presented themselves in the district of Bayamo, and similar things happened in Manzanillo. He believes all the Cuban volunteers will eventually side against Spain, and then the triumph of the Cubans will be assured.

Unexplored Lands.

An English paper gives some interesting details upon the unknown regions of the globe. These regions are mainly four: The Antarctic region, the extent of which is about seven-five times that of Great Britain; the Artic region, Central Africa, and Western Australia. That which lies around the South Pole is almost conterminous with the Antarctic circle, and can be traced out by the furthest points reached by the voyagers Cook, Bellinghausen, Weddell, Biscoe, Kemp, Balleny, d'Urville, Wilkes, Ross, and Moore, from 1772 to 1845. That part of its boundary of barrier ice which lies nearest the South Pole, in latitude 78 degrees 10 minutes south of New Zealand, was attained by Ross, in February, 1842. The interior region of the South Pole is also land, or less circular in form, except where it stretches southward to the vast inland ice fields of Greenland, in the long isle of Northern points which constitute its margin, the inroads made on the previously unknown by Gilbs, Wrangel, Parry, Collinson, Richardson, Kane, Rogers, Hayes, Payor, and Mack, from 1721 till within a few months, near the month of mid.

No one has yet approached nearer the North Pole than Parry, who reached the latitude of 82 degs. 45 min. over ice, to northward of Spitzbergen, in July of 1872. The unexplored African area of tropical forests and great rivers, under the most interesting of all, because it is the most promising in useful result, stretches from the furthest points of discovery by the Portuguese travelers in 1806, of the Hungarian Ladislaus Magyar in 1850, and of Livingstone later years, on the inside, to the points reached on the equator reached by Barth in 1855 on the north. Eastward its outline is given by points on the route of Speke in 1862, Baker in 1864, Schweinfort in 1870, and Livingstone in 1875-73. On the west it is the limits of unknown Africa approach very closely to the coast, and, near the equator, have only been crossed inland at their extremities by the Mahdia's journeys of 1853 and 1856, and by the high point on the Ogowai river attained by Walker in 1858.

The settled parts of the cantered of Angola gave the boundry on the south-west. It is the scene of the "Livingstone-Congo" expedition under Lieutenant Grandy will penetrate to the very heart of the unknown space. Western Australia is the unknown desert region lies west of the track explored from south to north by Sturt in 1845-'46, which remarks the lines of telegraphic communication across the continent. On the south it extends inland from the steep shores of the great Australian bight; on the north, the greatest inroad on its domain was made by A. C. Gregory, in 1856; westward its outline is formed by the turning point of the journeys made by Roe, A. C. Gregory, and Austin and Forrest from 1836 to the present time. The areas of these unknown regions are approximately as follows, to square miles:

South Polar	6,800,000
North Polar	2,900,000
Central Africa	1,050,000
Australian	920,000

Singular Discovery.

A singular discovery says the London *Globe*, has been made at the old Concierge rie, in Paris. As the Court of Cassation, fire has destroyed two out of the three towers, and a few day since the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis came suddenly upon a mysterious deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and proved to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of the old palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergerie mentioned it, and the cause and mischance only have now made it known. An opening of two square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnel, the level of the river Seine. There it forms a gallery sloping downward to the bed of the river. Any attempt to penetrate into this fearful dungeon was fruitless, as the interior is lined with sharp iron spears and points, which cross each other in every direction. When the Tower of St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the Kings of France, captives of note were confined in its underground prisons, and when the powers that were became anxious to get rid of any one of them, they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall toward this newly discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he was precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there, impaled by the spears, he perished in slow torture. Of course, it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine.

California Lizards.

[From the Alta California.]

Some of the lizards found in the extreme south are very deadly, especially one, undefined as yet, found in the mountains adjacent to Tejon, and of which the author has forwarded specimens to the Smithsonian Institute. It is a straw colored, heavy bull, in length about ten inches, head scarlet and black, tail very short and thick, yellow ribbed with red. Good specimens weigh a pound. The tongue is forked like those of a serpent, and the bites are very long and thick. They are courageous fellows, never running from man, but when suddenly come upon will band themselves in a semicircle, give vent to a hissing sound, and put down their heads to charge. Should a person approach near enough, they will give an active spring upward and attack the assailant's face sharply and deeply. The writer's dog struck by one while hunting specimens, and died in half an hour, despite the best care being bestowed on. Five or six other lizards in that section are venomous, but not to such a degree as the one above mentioned. So with the sketches of the rattlesnake and copperhead; we pass on to the venom kings of the insect world, of which, first and foremost is undoubtedly the lizard.

Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency is after the banks using the word "national" without authority, with a sharp stick.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts 3,850 head; market nearly active and prices steady, notwithstanding the heavy run and bad weather; fair 1,000 to choice 1,250 lbs steers are selling at a range of $4@5; extra steers, $5.05; butchers' cows, $3 50@5 00. Shipments 2,929 head. Hogs—Receipts 7,900 head; market active and firm and 10c higher on good grades, which sold freely at $5 40@5 60; common to medium, $5 20@5 30; heavy packing and well cleaned of all but rough lots. Shipments 4,300 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,270 head; market active and firm; sales at $4 25@5 15 for common to good.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 15.—Cattle—Receipts 220 head; prices not improved from last week, there being but few buyers; sales of extra at $6 50@7; extra $6 @6@6 25; fair quality, $5@; second $6@7 50; third $5@5 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,300 head; business dull and prices lower; sales at the Albany market being short of sheep, caused an advance on western of 1c per lb; sales in lots at $7 50@8 each; extra $5 25@7 50.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—River thirty-three feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Passed—Savannah, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with ore; Comet, from Pomeroy for St. Louis, with tow; tow boat D. Lane, Whale and Joseph Stone arrived with coal. Clear and mod-

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 15.—Weather clear and pleasant. River, 5 feet 4 inches and falling. Arrived—Means, Pomeroy, Comet and barges, Pittsburgh; Liberty, Wheeling; J. S. Phillips and Oakland, Pittsburgh; Meanda and Ida, St. Louis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND, April 15.—Clear and still noon and cloudy and cold this afternoon. River, 5 feet, now 38. The river has risen one foot. PORT LIST—Left—Idlewild, Pat Rooney, Fayette and Louisa, Down—Minnesota, Mary Ament, Tarascon, Louisa, steamer Indiana, Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 15.—Arrived—Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; Emma Graham, Cumberland River; Tow Cypress, Isabelle, New Orleans. Departed—Tow Cypress, Isabelle, New Orleans. Passed—The Ohio has fallen four inches. Cloudy and cool. Mercury 52.

St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Arrived—Cowan, Carlo, Dean and Glencoe, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Arkansas and Imperial, Winona; Bertram, Keokuk; Capital City, Vicksburg; Durfee, Pittsburgh. Departed—Grand Lake and Bon Accord, Ohio river; Mary Alice, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Bertram, Keokuk. River falling slowly. Cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Generally cloudy and cool. River rising slowly. Arrived—Hannibal, Wolfe and St. Joseph, St. Louis; Annie, Arkansas river. Arrived—Little Alps, St. Louis.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, April 15.—Cloudy and cool. River falling with 8½feet in the channel. Arrived—Fannie Lafargo, below. Departed—Mollie Hagan, Cincinnati; Mary Boyd, Memphis; Fort Gibson, above.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, April 15.—Clear and cold and wind from the north. River has risen seven inches. Arrived—Marie Louise, New Orleans. Departed—T. H. Durfee, New Orleans; E. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Little Flats above the raft.

A SAD CASE.

A Major General in the Gutter.

To-day there is a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty and penniless, subsisting on free lunches and the charities of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who during the war was one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the Union army, and was promoted from the rank of First Lieutenant to full Brigadier and brevet Major General for exploits on the field of battle, and who for a long time had a large and important command. He has been here for two or three months under an assumed name, being ashamed to dim the brilliancy of his record in the service of his country by an exhibition of his degradation under his former honored name. He is generally very reticent, having little to do with any one or talking but little, save when "encouraging" for a drink, at which he is remarkably successful.

Night before last, while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt, and proceeded to strip him. Underneath the shirt, and suspended by a string around his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened and found it to contain his commission as brevet Major General, two congratulatory letters, one from Grant and one from President Lincoln, a photograph of a little girl and a curl of hair—a "chestnut shadow" that doubtless one day crept over the brow of some loved one.

When these things were discovered, even the half-drunken men who found them felt a respect for the man's former greatness, and pity for his fallen condition, and quietly returned the bag and contents to where they found them, and replaced the sleeper's clothes upon him. Yesterday a *News* reporter tried to interview the man and endeavor to learn something of his past few years, but he declined to communicate anything. He cried like a child when told how his right name and former position were ascertained and, with tears trickling down his cheeks, said: "For God's sake, sir, don't publish me! My degradation is bad enough as it is, and you are determined to say something about it. It is enough that I know myself the depths to which I have moved to his home in West Pittsburgh, where his injuries were attended to.

MR. J. S. MECHLING, a brother of W. H. Mechling, Esq., former editor of this city, and now of Stock City, Iowa, is winning golden opinions from the people of that section as an energetic promoter of railway communications. Mr. Mechling has aided in the building of a number of the most important lines of railroad in Illinois, Iowa and other Western states, the latest achievement being the Dakota Southern, just opened.

MR. JOHN NEEL, a prominent citizen of Rural Village, Arn strong county, and among the first to operate in coal mining in the Monongalia Valley, stepped dead on Monday at his residence in that borough. Up to the time of his sudden demise, he was apparently in good health. Deceased was about sixty-two years of age, and was a brother of J. S. and William Neel, well known coal merchants, and also of Mr. James Neel, lumber merchant, of the city. He leaves a wife and five children.

AS Mr. Paul Zimmerman was driving on Monday night to his home in East Liberty, he heard, when nearing Oakland, the moans of a man in the gutter of the street. He stopped his horse and proceeded to the place, when he found Mr. James Smith in the agonizing throes from his buggy while on his way home, and had his leg fractured. Mr. Zimmerman conveyed the distress to his buggy, and took him to his home in Oakland when a physician was summoned who reduced the fracture.

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RICHARD WELSH made an information resterday before Alderman Strain, charging Henry Nulty with aggravated assault and battery. Deponent alleges that his son, a lad about four years of age, was throwing stones at chickens on Monday night, when the accused lift his wife a boot and broke his arm. Nulty was arrested and held to bail for a hearing to-morrow evening.

DAVID MORRIS, an employee in the Lead Works of Messrs. Chambers & Davis, on Carson street, South Side, had his arm terribly crushed in the machinery of one of the grinding mills. Drs. Brewster and Roberts were summoned and amputated the arm, near the shoulder. It having been literally torn from the body. The injured man was reported as resting comfortable. He is a young fifty-five years of age, and resides in the sixth ward.

A ROLL TURNER named Bradley, employed in Painter & Co.'s mill, on Second avenue, while engaged at work, a lamp, suspended by a string above his bench, dropped and struck him on the head. The burning oil ran down the side of his face, neck, shoulder and side, and the flesh of the flesh was burned almost to a crisp. The injured man was removed to his home in West Pittsburgh, where his injuries were attended to.

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PITTSBURGH is a convenient place wherein to locate the occasion of things quaint, ridiculous, and extravagant. This must be because our state and conservative banks are of a positive proverbial, and the contrast is stronger when some way paperhanger a joke at our expense. Every city is supposed to have an epitaphic institution, and some tombstones have inscriptions upon them. But this does not justify the sober, solemn, grave declaration of a repulsive author of a "Book of Epitaphs" recently published, that "a tombstone in Pittsburgh, Pa., bears this inscription:"

Din, Dan, my Passing bell,
Pare you well my Mother
Burie me in my own churchyard
Beside my own dere Brother
When I die my Coffin is Black
With six Brite Angles on my back
Pow to Sing and tow to pray
And tow to carry my Sole away.

THE LATERAL RAILWAY CASE.

End of the Trial—Verdict of the Jury.

The great lateral railway case of James H. Hays vs. Thomas W. Briggs, which had been on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court, for one month and one day, was brought to a close yesterday, the jury having agreed upon a verdict the previous night, which they returned to the court yesterday morning. The verdict, like the trial, was a lengthy one, embracing eighteen specific findings, of which the following is a synopsis:

1. That Hays is the owner in fee simple of the land upon which the proposed railway is located.

2. That Hays is the owner of the landing described in the petition, less the amount thereof which Briggs disclaimed the right to take.

The third, fourth and fifth issues were matters of fact, which the jury found in favor of Briggs.

6. That the wharf or landing described in Briggs' petition (267 feet in length by 50 feet wide), was not necessary to said Hays for his own use.

7. That the said wharf is necessary for the public and private purposes of Briggs.

8. That the lateral railroad is necessary for public and private purposes.

9. That Briggs is the owner of the coal and coal mines set forth in his petition.

10. That the jury, having by consent of parties and the Court, gone upon the ground and viewed the proposed lateral railroad, find that it, and so much of the wharf as was claimed by Briggs, were necessary for his purposes.

11. That the damages sustained by Wm. Rogerson will be $600.

12. That the damages sustained by Wm. Bollmer will be none.

13. That C. S. Snyder will sustain no damages.

14. That Wm. Chester will sustain no damages.

15. That the damages sustained by James H. Hays, taking into consideration the advantages which may be derived by him by the opening of said railroad, will be $8,510 50.

16. That Dr. J. H. O'Brien will sustain no damage.

17. That James McCleary will sustain no damage, but will do so if the parties agree that, as fortunately the trade of the land will increase greatly, the Monongahela river, embraces a strip of ground extending back 40 feet from the present water line, and extending from said railroad 400 feet up the river and 435.79 feet down the river, to the line of the village of Williamsburg, making 835.97 feet in all, and that Hays pay 50 for back, and fix upon the sum of $28,668 90, as compensation which he is entitled, to be paid to James H. Hays for the use of said piece of ground.

18. Robinson, Jr., vs. Myers.

217. Shields vs. Fogarty.

218. Fogarty vs. Fogarty et al.

220. Davis vs. Small.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Alotta F. Conner, charged with adultery, on oath of Bridget Conner, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

Philip Dougherty was acquitted of a charge of assault with felonious intent upon the person of Mary Morgan, and the county ordered to pay the costs.

Valentine and Sophia Hershman, charged with keeping a disorderly house, were acquitted.

Thomas G. Smythe was placed on trial for embezzling the sum of $205, which had been received as agent for H. J. Gourley and others. Jury out.

Local Option Election Expenses

We publish below the communication of City Controller McGowan addressed to Councils on the subject of paying officers of election for time employed on Local Option election day, from the report of Common Council instructed the City Attorney to contest the matter, in the event of refusal by the City Controller to pay the claims, and the Controller's action in the premises, and the opinion of Councils, as it will involve an expense of over $1,000, and affects the city at large, and not any particular ward. The Court being of the opinion that it was for the interest and welfare of the child to be placed in the custody of the father, an order to that effect was made, and the parties left the court room. When the child was taken from Mrs. Smith, frantically grasped the child around the neck and fell upon the floor, exclaiming, "Oh, me! Oh, me! but do not rob me of my child." The cries of the woman attracted a large collection of people from and others, collected in the rotunda, and the scene excited considerable sympathy in her behalf. The father placed on the carriage a photograph of the child, knowing what to do. At length some one suggested that he should go to the jail with a writ, and by the time was quite overcome by the painfulness of the scene, was seen running hastily. The failed witnesses, took the child by the hand, and so left without exhibiting much reluctance, the mother remaining prostrate until lifted up by her friends.

THE WORK HOUSE.

Meeting of the Board of Managers—Organization.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse held their regular meeting at Claremont yesterday. An official notice was received from Gabriel Wagner, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prisons had re-appointed the old Board of Managers of the Workhouse to serve during the present year.

A temporary organization was effected by appointing Jas. Kelly Chairman and J. P. Fleming Secretary. George R. White, Esq., was then elected President of the Board, Jas. Kelly, Vice President, and George Albree, Esq., Treasurer. Wm. C. Boyd, Christ. Detwiler and Thomas Cook were elected keepers during good behavior.

Mr. George Albree was authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for building the new cells and wall for the workhouse, up to May 5th prox. He was instructed also to advertise for bids for supplying the workhouse with meat for the coming year.

The Board of Managers have resolved to make five kinds of brick for the erection of the penitentiary.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a very gratifying increase in the size of the audience at the Academy last night—gratifying to a double sense, on account not only of the talented artiste, Miss Le Clercq, but as showing appreciation of her efforts to please by the public. Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Hunchback" is one of the creations of talent to show off to the best advantage or abilities of its actress necessary. It is his brief frame of the effort, to say that she filled all the requirements of the part. The ideal was almost perfect. And if she did fall it was in the opinion of this self-constituted critic, from a too great sensitiveness, which often seen even with the best artists.

The support rendered by the stock company was good, very good. Mr. Gotthold was the "Master Walter." Mr. Forsberg "Sir Thomas Clifford," and Speedy, "Modus the Miller's Daughter."

To-night our citizens will have the opportunity of contrasting Miss Le Clercq's powers in another line of mind," in "As You Like It," with that of Miss Neilson. The house should be crowded.

Library Hall.

So intimately associated is the nature of Miss Jane Coombs with the character of "Lady Teazle" that it is almost needless to add any word to what has already been said of her personation of the part. It ranks with Booth's "Hamlet" and Jefferson's "Rip VanWinkle," and suffers nothing by comparison with the most finished of the old Penfield ladies. She drew out a very large and appreciative audience last night. Her entrance upon the scene with "Sir Peter" Mr. Bradley), and with the gossips, no improvement could be suggested. The screen scene, when detected in the apartment of "Joseph Surface," and her after denunciation of the treachery of the latter, was simply perfection, and the rate girl was removed to her home in Asylum alley on Mt. Washington, by Officer Simmons, and she found to at her arm and collar bone were broken, and also that she was injured internally. He sets the bones, her severed ear, and attended her other injuries. The injuries are thought will not prove fatal, but the unfortunate girl will remain a cripple for life.

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A FEDDLER named D. L. Clark lodged information before Alderman D. L. Smith, against a number of boys named John and James Eckel, Edward Kelly, and James Kelly, of the Second ward. John Eichberger, charging them with the larceny of cologne, hair oil, etc., from his wareroom on River avenue. A warrant was issued.

ABOUT seven o'clock yesterday morning, a horse attached to a buggy driven by Mr. Uniford, while became fractious on Federal street, Allegheny, and started off at a furious gait. Mr. Hodghart was thrown violently to the ground, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his home on Federal street, and a physician summoned, who attended his injuries.

RICHARD WELSH made an information resterday before Alderman Strain, charging Henry Nulty with aggravated assault and battery. Deponent alleges that his son, a lad about four years of age, was throwing stones at chickens on Monday night, when the accused lift his wife a boot and broke his arm. Nulty was arrested and held to bail for a hearing to-morrow evening.

DAVID MORRIS, an employee in the Lead Works of Messrs. Chambers & Davis, on Carson street, South Side, had his arm terribly crushed in the machinery of one of the grinding mills. Drs. Brewster and Roberts were summoned and amputated the arm, near the shoulder, it having been literally torn from the body. The injured man was reported as resting comfortable. He is a young fifty-five years of age, and resides in the sixth ward.

A ROLL TURNER named Bradley, employed in Painter & Co.'s mill, on Second avenue, while engaged at work, a lamp, suspended by a string above his bench, dropped and struck him on the head. The burning oil ran down the side of his face, neck, shoulder and side, and the flesh of the flesh was burned almost to a crisp. The injured man was removed to his home in West Pittsburgh, where his injuries were attended to.

MR. J. S. MECHLING, a brother of W. H. Mechling, Esq., former editor of this city, and now of Stock City, Iowa, is winning golden opinions from the people of that section as an energetic promoter of railway communications. Mr. Mechling has aided in the building of a number of the most important lines of railroad in Illinois, Iowa and other Western states, the latest achievement being the Dakota Southern, just opened.

MR. JOHN NEEL, a prominent citizen of Rural Village, Arn strong county, and among the first to operate in coal mining in the Monongalia Valley, stepped dead on Monday at his residence in that borough. Up to the time of his sudden demise, he was apparently in good health. Deceased was about sixty-two years of age, and was a brother of J. S. and William Neel, well known coal merchants, and also of Mr. James Neel, lumber merchant, of the city. He leaves a wife and five children.

AS Mr. Paul Zimmerman was driving on Monday night to his home in East Liberty, he heard, when nearing Oakland, the moans of a man in the gutter of the street. He stopped his horse and proceeded to the place, when he found Mr. James Smith in the agonizing throes from his buggy while on his way home, and had his leg fractured. Mr. Zimmerman conveyed the distress to his buggy, and took him to his home in Oakland when a physician was summoned who reduced the fracture.

AT the election, on yesterday, of a Board of Directors for the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. Henry Lambert, Thomas Miller, Edward Duff, A. M. Brown, John Seiferg, G. W. Rankin, S. J. Wainwright, Henry A. Weyman, D. P. Estep, Archibald McFarland and James Kirkpatrick. This bank, though yet young in years, has been so admirably conducted as to rise to the front rank of Pittsburg business. There is every reason to believe that the new Board will hold the reins of management in a prosperous course, as they are all gentlemen of long experience in business, and all favorably known to almost the entire community.

PITTSBURGH is a convenient place wherein to locate the occasion of things quaint, ridiculous, and extravagant. This must be because our state and conservative banks are of a positive proverbial, and the contrast is stronger when some way paperhanger a joke at our expense. Every city is supposed to have an epitaphic institution, and some tombstones have inscriptions upon them. But this does not justify the sober, solemn, grave declaration of a repulsive author of a "Book of Epitaphs" recently published, that "a tombstone in Pittsburgh, Pa., bears this inscription:"

Din, Dan, my Passing bell,
Pare you well my Mother
Burie me in my own churchyard
Beside my own dere Brother
When I die my Coffin is Black
With six Brite Angles on my back
Pow to Sing and tow to pray
And tow to carry my Sole away.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of S. J. Irwin vs. steamboat A. J. Baer, leave was granted Geo. H. Stover & Co. to file an intervening libel.

In the case of James T. Briggs, of Titusville, bankrupt, a sale of bank stock by assignee was confirmed.

In the matter of Wm. H. Cluley, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, leave was granted to complete certain work in the shop.

J. C. Porterfield filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of R. F. Milford, of Butler county.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the breach of promise case of Margaret Herschel vs. August Hartz, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff, in the sum of $846 75.

Jno. Wilson vs. Elmer Adams. Action on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $89 50.

Wm. A. Williams vs. John Irwin. Action to recover damages for a lot of grindstones, sold by the defendant at constable's sale. Verdict for plaintiff $55 25.

Samuel Milliken & Co. vs. J. H. Chrissinger & Co. Action for rent of a "mill," saw. A compulsory non-suit was entered, and jury discharged.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

188. Emma M. Perry et al. vs. Hugh Perry.

20. J. McKinney vs. J. T. Wood et al.

35. School Directors of Wilkins Township vs. Isaac Mills, Jr.

41. The damages sustained by Wm. Rogerson will be $600.

42. Thomas McCleary will sustain no damage.

43. The damages sustained by Wm. Bollmer will be none.

44. That C. S. Snyder will sustain no damages.

45. That Wm. Chester will sustain no damages.

46. That the damages sustained by James H. Hays, taking into consideration the advantages which may be derived by him by the opening of said railroad, will be $8,510 50.

47. That Dr. J. H. O'Brien will sustain no damage.

48. That James McCleary will sustain no damage, but will do so if the parties agree that, as fortunately the trade of the land will increase greatly, the Monongahela river, embraces a strip of ground extending back 40 feet from the present water line, and extending from said railroad 400 feet up the river and 435.79 feet down the river, to the line of the village of Williamsburg, making 835.97 feet in all, and that Hays pay 50 for back, and fix upon the sum of $28,668 90, as compensation which he is entitled, to be paid to James H. Hays for the use of said piece of ground.

49. Robinson, Jr., vs. Myers.

217. Shields vs. Fogarty.

218. Fogarty et al. vs. Fogarty et al.

220. Davis vs. Small.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Alotta F. Conner, charged with adultery, on oath of Bridget Conner, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

Philip Dougherty was acquitted of a charge of assault with felonious intent upon the person of Mary Morgan, and the county ordered to pay the costs.

Valentine and Sophia Hershman, charged with keeping a disorderly house, were acquitted.

Thomas G. Smythe was placed on trial for embezzling the sum of $205, which had received as agent for H. J. Gourley and others. Jury out.

Local Option Election Expenses

We publish below the communication of City Controller McGowan addressed to Councils on the subject of paying officers of election for time employed on Local Option election day, from the report of Common Council instructed the City Attorney to contest the matter, in the event of refusal by the City Controller to pay the claims, and the Controller's action in the premises, and the opinion of Councils, as it will involve an expense of over $1,000, and affects the city at large, and not any particular ward.

To the Honorable Common Councils City of Pittsburgh:—A demand has been made upon this office for the payment of the election expenses of March 21st, 1873, to decide the question of Local Option. A difference of opinion exists as to whether these expenses should be paid by the county of the city and although His Honor Judge Shaw has decided in the case of Allegheny City that they should be paid by the city, I do not feel justified in paying them without submitting the matter to Councils, as it will involve an expense of over $1,000, and affects the city at large, and not any particular ward. Election clerks are officers of the city in general laws and their duties and compensation are provided for in the same way.

The city officers are held by the officers authorized to hold the general election, but the law, as I understand it, makes no provision for the payment of the officers holding city elections, and it may be a question of the power of the City Councils for holding city elections. But the chief authority in my mind is the law applicable to the whole State, and surely not for any municipal purpose. As a matter of precedent I do not think I would be right in appointing the election officers, and then to pay a large portion of the expenses of the election throughout the county.

If you order the payment please say what officers are to be paid and the amount which each one is to receive.

Complimentary Benefit to Miss Coombs.

The following correspondence explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1873.

MISS JANE COOMBS, Monongahela City:

DEAR MADAM—We, the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh, desiring to express our appreciation of your worth as a lady and your genius as an artiste, hereby request that a complimentary benefit be tendered you at some early day, and at such place upon any evening you may name of your present engagement at Library Hall, and we earnestly request that you will appear in your matchless impersonation of "Lady Teazle," in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet."

With great respect,

We remain dear Madam,

Your obedient servants,

Thomas M. Marshall.
Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall.
J. McB. Crosman.
W. W. Breckenridge.
Paul H. Hacke,
A. G. Cochran,
Wm. Thaw,
D. F. Corwin,
Jno. Caldwell,
and sixty others.

PITTSBURGH, April 15, 1873.

MESSRS. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, MALCOLM HAY, J. MCB. CROSMAN, PAUL H. HACKE, M. W. BRECKINRIDGE, AND OTHERS:

GENTLEMEN—I have received your exceedingly kind note, please accept my sincere thanks for the generous manner in which you have spoken. It will afford me great pleasure to comply with your request, and beg to name Friday evening, when I shall have the honor of appearing before you as Juliet.

Most respectfully,

JANE COOMBS.

The Prothonotaryship.

By announcements elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that the Republican party will be at no loss for a